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In order to increase the value of the DIGEST, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### HOW THE NEW YORK SENATE WAS CAPTURED.

THE HON. MATTHEW HALE.

Forum, New York, April.

#### II.

IN 1872, the Court of Appeals held that where a majority of the electors, through ignorance of the law or the fact, vote for an ineligible candidate, their votes are not nullities, and the office cannot be given to the qualified person having the next highest number of votes, but the election fails, and a new election must be had (*People vs. Clute*, 50 N. Y., 452). In accordance with these views, Judge Earl, speaking of the duty of the Senate, says:

If it shall agree with this Court that the relator was ineligible, and also find that his competitor was not elected, the result will be that a new election will have to be ordered in that district.

Mr. Sherwood had received an opinion from George F. Dan-

forth (ex-judge of the Court of Appeals) that he was not within the constitutional prohibition, and was therefore eligible; and his opinion, as well as one of the New York Attorney-General to the contrary, had been freely circulated throughout the district. In the dissenting opinion of Judge Finch (concurred in by Judge Andrews) it was stated:

Our decision entitles him [Sherwood] to his relief, even though his mandamus be quashed; for it is not to be assumed that the State canvassers will violate the settled law of the State as expounded to them by its Court of last resort. Indeed, they themselves, in and by the terms of the stipulation upon which all these cases have been heard, have promised and agreed to act in accordance with the conclusions of the Court. We have interpreted the law for them; we have declared that, whether Sherwood was or was not eligible, is a subject with which they have no concern, a question which they cannot consider, and which, however decided, can have no influence or effect upon the one distinct and definite duty which they have to perform.

In the 25th District, by an error in the distribution of the ballots, 1,252 ballots cast in Onondaga County for Rufus T. Peck for Senator bore the endorsement of some other district than that in which they were voted. There was no pretense that any person voting these ballots was aware that there was anything wrong about the endorsement. The endorsement itself was proper, but the ballots were sent to the wrong district. The County Canvassers were by the decision of Justice O'Brien, who was sent from New York to Syracuse to hold a court, instructed to disregard these ballots. The majority of the Court of Appeals sustained this decision, giving the seat to Nichols, the Democratic candidate. The prevailing opinions were written by Judges Ruger, O'Brien, and Gray, and concurred in by Judge Earl; dissenting opinions by Judges Andrews and Peckham, concurred in by Judge Finch.

In the 16th District case the unanimous decision of the Court was in favor of the Republican candidate, Derby.

In the case of the 15th District, Justice Barnard had, on December 5th, commanded the Dutchess Board to re-convene forthwith and correct its canvass by counting the votes for Deane, the Republican candidate, which it had erroneously thrown out as being marked for identification. By the re-canvass under this order, the plurality Osborne had over Deane in Dutchess County was reduced from 184 to 130, thus giving Deane a majority in the district of 40. The law provides that the statement made under order of the Court on re-canvass shall in all places be treated with the same effect as if such statement had been a part of the original required by law. After this re-canvass Mr. Osborne applied for a mandamus to determine the validity of ballots alleged to be marked, and upon a hearing of the matter Justice Barnard decided that the ballots were valid, and dismissed the writ. After the corrected statement and certificate were made pursuant to Justice Barnard's order, various efforts were made to keep them from the officials at Albany. But a certified copy under the hand and seal of the Clerk of Dutchess County was, on December 15th, left at the Secretary of State's office with Mr. Benedict, the Deputy Secretary.

The law, and the order of Justice Barnard required that the County Clerk should send a certified copy of such corrected statement and certificate to the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Comptroller; but stays were granted by various justices, and the statements were not sent by the County Clerk to Albany until the 21st day of December. On that day, having been ordered by two justices, he deposited in the post-office at Poughkeepsie verified copies of these corrected statements, directed to each of the above-named officers. On the following day it was found that these copies were not in the office of either of these officers; and it subsequently appeared

that the County Clerk (a Democrat appointed by Governor Hill in place of a Republican removed) appeared at Albany early on the morning of the 22d and procured from the offices of the officials the copies which he had mailed. The copy sent to the Secretary of State was delivered to the County Clerk by the Secretary himself; that to the Governor was obtained from a messenger boy; and that to the Comptroller was delivered by the Comptroller's messenger to Mr. Maynard, then Deputy Attorney-General, and counsel for the State Board (and now a Judge of the Court of Appeals), at his request. It also appeared (before Justice Cullen, of Brooklyn,) that the Clerk applied to Governor Hill for instructions as to how he should get back the copies, and was referred to Mr. Maynard.

On December 23d, a copy of the corrected statement and certificate, certified by the Clerk of Dutchess County under his seal, and accompanied by an affidavit that the same had been duly mailed at Poughkeepsie on the 21st by the County Clerk, was served personally upon each member of the State Board.

The decision and order of the Court of Appeals was "that the order for the writ and the writ itself should be modified by striking out the provisions requiring a return to be certified by and to come from the County Clerk of Dutchess County, and under his seal, and as so modified the order is affirmed." The order of the Special Term, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals as modified, commanded the State Board to disregard the Mylod certificate, and instead thereof to consider "only such return from the County of Dutchess as may hereafter be filed."

Immediately after the decisions, the opinions were read in presence of counsel for both parties, in the office of the Secretary of State. The legitimate result of these decisions was to seat Derby, Republican, in the 16th District, and Nichols, Democrat, in the 25th District; to order a new election in the 15th District, by reason of the death of Deane after election, and to order a new election in the 27th District, by reason of the ineligibility of Sherwood, provided the Senate should concur with the Court in respect to such ineligibility. The State Board was permitted by these decisions to give a certificate to only one Democrat in addition to the 14 whose election was undisputed. This would give the Democrats only 15 members on the organization of the Senate, while the Republicans, including the one Independent, would have 15. Two seats would be vacant. But the 14 Republicans could leave the Senate without a quorum.

The prospect did not please the Democratic managers. A consultation was had immediately in the Executive Chamber. Up to four o'clock it was understood to be conceded by Democratic counsel that under the decisions a certificate could not be given to Osborne in the 15th District. The order affirmed by the Court of Appeals, forbade the Board to canvass the Mylod certificate. Their own stipulation, entered into by their counsel (Maynard) with their approval, bound them in honor to abstain from canvassing the Mylod certificate. The law of the State required them to canvass the corrected return.

But there was a power which to these officials was higher than the law, the mandates of courts, the obligations of their oaths, or the penal statutes of the State; higher indeed than honor. This power was the will of David B. Hill, who, as Governor, had taken an oath to take care that the laws were faithfully executed, and was now taking special care that they should *not* be faithfully executed.

The Board convened in the evening. Certificates were given to Derby and to Nichols. On motion of Mr. Tabor, Attorney-General, a certificate was awarded to Mr. Osborne as Senator for the 15th District! On motion of Mr. Danforth, State Treasurer, a resolution declaring Sherwood ineligible was adopted.

When the Senate convened, it passed by the aid of Osborne a resolution giving the seat in the 27th District to Walker, the Democratic candidate! Thus it came about that the Democrats had seventeen members in the Senate, two of whom had been defeated at the polls.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.\*

JOHN R. COMMONS, OBERLIN COLLEGE.

*Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, March.*

**A**N earnest effort to abolish the "gerrymander" will probably lead to the conclusion that the district system must be abolished. To do this in Congressional elections, it will not be necessary to return to the system of a general State ticket elected by the majority party of each State, as employed in the case of Presidential electors. Some simple device of proportional representation would be sufficient.

Twenty years ago, there was abundant discussion of plans for minority and proportional representation. A crude plan of cumulative voting was adopted by some of the municipalities of Pennsylvania, and for the election of members of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature, and is still in force. It has recently been applied to all private corporations by the new constitutions of Kentucky, North and South Dakota, and Montana. This system for the election of State representatives was submitted to the people of South Dakota, and defeated at the polls. But the most important application of proportional representation has been made by the Canton of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, and more recently by the Canton of Ticino. Something like this plan could be profitably adopted in the election of all our representative assemblies and boards.

For Congressional elections, let each State elect its entire quota of Representatives on a general ticket. Let each party in the State convention nominate the entire list, or as many candidates as it could probably elect, adding a few names for favorable contingencies. In canvassing the returns Representatives would be assigned to each party in proportion to the vote of the party, giving preference to the candidates according to their standing on the vote.

For example: Ohio, in 1890, cast 713,152 votes for Congressmen. Number to be elected, twenty-one. Quota to each, 33,959 votes. Republicans cast 362,624, which gives ten Representatives and a remainder of 23,034 votes. Democrats cast 350,528, giving ten Representatives and 10,928 remainder. Prohibition vote, 21,891; Union Labor vote, 3,223. The Republican remainder being larger than the Democratic, and larger than the total Prohibition or Union Labor vote, Republicans get the additional Representative. Result, eleven Republicans; ten Democrats. Under the gerrymander of 1890, it is seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats!

In all elections upon this plan, the different party tickets could be printed on a single ballot, according to the form of the Australian ballot. The order of the names would be determined by the State convention of each party, thus indicating the order of preference. Voters would not vote for individuals, but for the ticket. If individual voters took the liberty of changing the order of names, they would lose their vote. This provision is necessary in order to simplify the counting of the ballots. But "bolters," could nominate a new ticket, and at the same time assist in electing the party ticket, simply by placing their first choice at the head of their ticket and followed by names taken from the regular ticket. If sufficiently numerous to comply with the law, they would have the privilege of having this new ticket printed separately on the Australian ballot. If, now, the voters of this ticket could command a quota of the entire vote, they would elect their first choice, and any remainder above the quota would go to the next name, thus helping to elect one of the regular party nominees. Thus the new system would involve no waste of votes.

The plan here outlined is a modification of that devised by Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, of Cleveland, who has developed it with

\* For further discussion of this subject, the reader is referred to the article "Legal Disfranchisement," in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 22, p. 592.

special reference to the election of committees by conventions or mass-meetings, thus doing away with the one-man power of the chairman in such assemblies.

This is the only feasible plan that can be thought of to absolutely abolish the gerrymander, which inheres in the district system. So long as it is possible to redistrict a State, it is hopeless to expect that a party in power will not do so to its own advantage. Public opinion cannot stop the gerrymander, because public opinion rejoices in this kind of tit-for-tat. If Congress should take the matter out of the hands of the State Legislatures, it would be simply to do its own gerrymandering.

It seems plain that, with proportional representation, abler men would be attracted into legislative careers. The area of choice would be enlarged, and the leaders of parties could not be driven from legislative halls where their ability is needed, as was done at the last Congressional election, and the feeling of responsibility to the whole people would be increased in party leaders, because they would not be compelled to dicker with petty local magnates.

#### THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

HENRY NORMAN.

*Contemporary Review, London, April.*

CAIRO is the city of malaria and lies. Physically, it is one vast sewage-bed, which poisons no small proportion of the people who visit it, and morally it is the champion falsehood factory of the world. So many rumors were afloat after the death of the late Khedive, that, partly because of them, and partly because of the recent utterances of statesmen at home (England), official residents in Egypt have been led to consider their own position, and the prospects of the country they are helping to govern. Therefore there has been a good deal to be learned this year between the Citadel and the Soudan by any one with interest and opportunities. Both of these, for myself, chiefly concerned the Egyptian army, and I have come back from a week with the frontier force on the very edge of the Soudan, with decided views upon one of the conditions of evacuation which I have not yet seen discussed.

There is much concerning the question of evacuation not open to discussion. First, the benefit to the Egyptians of the British occupation is universal, conspicuous, and colossal. No more brilliant piece of social, political, and economic disinfection and restoration has ever been accomplished than that which stands to the credit of Sir Evelyn Baring, and the little band of Englishmen in the Egyptian service, who, with a few equally worthy French coadjutors, have saved a State from bankruptcy and rescued a people from utter oppression and misery. Secondly, British engagements to leave Egypt to the Egyptians at the earliest possible moment are too numerous, precise, and solemn to admit of either discussion or diplomatic jugglery. We may conclude that the "earliest possible moment" means when the internal organization of Egyptian affairs has reached a point where its movement may reasonably be expected to go on, and not turn back; and when the Egyptian Army is sufficiently strong to guarantee this progress an undisturbed course. It is the second condition that I purpose to discuss.

The Egyptian Army was disbanded forcibly, by the action of Tel-el-Kebir, and afterwards, administratively, by Khedival Decree. So the army of to-day is nine years old. Its fighting strength is something over 12,000, of which 10,000 are infantry, 1,000 artillery, 750 cavalry, and 300 camel corps. It is stationed at Cairo, Suakim, and on the southern frontier—Assouan, Korosco, Wady Halfa, and Sarras—by far the largest proportion guarding the last-named territory. (The army of occupation, 3,000 strong, costing the Egyptian Government

£87,000 per annum, and the British tax-payer nothing, is stationed at Alexandria and Cairo, and does not move except for special duties, war or otherwise.) The Egyptian Army is commanded by 75 British officers, and contains about 35 British non-commissioned officers. The cavalry, artillery, and camel corps are all Egyptians; the Infantry consists partly of Egyptian battalions and partly of Soudanese (black) battalions. The former are conscripts, under an extremely light conscription (1,500 men annually being required from a total of 150,000); the latter are volunteers, and indeed deserters from the Dervish ranks, into which they had been most unwillingly forced.

By the hospitality and kindness of Colonel Wodehouse, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Kempster, and the officers of the Halfa Brigade, I spent eight days among these troops, on the edge of the Soudan, and far away from civilian influences, and was thus enabled to form a judgment upon their condition and value. Major von Weissmann visited Halfa a week before I did, and witnessed a field-day of the troops. He repeated his surprise to me on several occasions in such language as this: "I cannot express my astonishment. I thought you had taken a number of Egyptians and blacks, dressed them in soldiers' clothes, and put rifles in their hands. I find you with an army!" He is particularly fitted to judge of the results achieved, but no one possessing acquaintance with military matters can fail to share his astonishment.

To appreciate this nine-year-old army, one must recall what it was before its reorganization. Then the troops were like the victims of the *corvée*—"forced, unpaid, unfed." Nothing more unpopular ever existed in the world. No mutilation was too dreadful as a means of escaping conscription—eyes gouged out, blinded by lime, trigger fingers cut off, even the whole body poisoned for life, to prevent being available on one occasion for military service. To-day one sees constantly the victims of these horrors among the population. Then, dispatch to the Soudan was regarded as a sentence of death. A month ago, at Halfa, I watched a whole Egyptian battalion doing the new bayonet exercises without the words of command, in a way which would have passed muster with any troops in the world; I walked through their quarters, smart and clean and comfortable, and tasted their first-rate food in the kitchen; I saw them swaggering about the villages, and obviously, as Lord Wolseley would have them do, "despising the virtues of civil life"; I heard of time-expired men coming back daily to reenlist; I rode behind them for hours on field-days through the choking sand and under the blazing sun; and talking with the officers who had led them at Toski and at Tokar, I learned of their coolness and bravery under most trying circumstances.

Yet the profession of arms is still unpopular with the Egyptian. He is an agriculturist through and through. Where he has won in fight, it has been because his British officers would not let him lose. And the Egyptian officers, it must be confessed, are much worse material than their men. Cowardice seems easier to extirpate than corruption. The backbone of the Egyptian Army is the Soudanese regiments. It is these who lead the attack, and an Egyptian regiment is put between two black regiments. These are the men who really beat Nejumi, and drove the Dervishes out of Tokar. The British officers have done a magnificent work with the material—no praise can be extravagant for it; but they would be the first to declare that the work is still far from completion. The evacuation of Egypt would deal a severe blow to the Egyptian Army. It will, however, always be able to preserve internal order, and Egypt is fortunate in having no external enemies.

There is only one quarter from which Egypt is threatened, and against which the British-backed army alone guards it—the Soudan. Before the occupation of Egypt ceases, the Egyptian Army must replace the Soudan under the authority of the Khedive,



## THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

D. ZANICHELLI.

*Rassegna di Scienze Sociali e Politiche, Florence, March 15.*

MUCH has been said, and continues to be said, in Italy and abroad, about the consequences of the next meeting of the Conclave to choose a Pope. Various questions of great interest have been put: Will the next Conclave be held in the Vatican, or will the Cardinals emigrate in search of a land more friendly to the Papacy than Italy? Will an Italian or a foreigner be elected? Is there a probability that the new Pope will change the policy of the Holy See, in a manner which will lead, if not to a reconciliation, at least to a *modus vivendi* with Italy? What will be the duty of Italy in that case or upon the other supposition that the new Pope shall maintain or greatly increase the enmity of the Papacy towards our country?

I believe that the next Conclave will, like that which elected Leo XIII., be held in Rome, for various reasons, some of which I will mention.

The Cardinals perceive clearly that, though it will be an easy thing to leave Rome and the Vatican, it will be difficult to get back there.

The state of latent hostility, which separates the European Powers, would make it dangerous for the Cardinals to ask hospitality from one of these Powers, without exciting the jealousy of the others. It must be taken into account that by such a step the policy of peace and friendship with all States, established by the present Pontiff, and which is incontestably the only one worthy of the Vicar of Christ, would be contradicted.

If the Conclave meets during a war, the place of meeting will depend on where the reigning Pope dies. If he, in consequence of the breaking out of war, shall leave Rome, the Conclave is likely to assemble in the place where he may die. If, despite war, the Pope has remained at the Vatican, nowhere else can the Cardinals assemble with such complete guarantees of freedom of choice.

Will the next Pope be an Italian? Since the Church existed, the Papacy has been much oftener conferred on Italians than on foreigners; and this is natural, since the seat of the supreme authority of the Church has always, with the brief exception of Avignon, been in Rome, the traditional political centre of Italy, the heir of the majesty, the recollections, the moral force, of ancient Rome. The reasons which for ages have made the Papacy specially an Italian institution are as strong as ever, perhaps stronger. Since the Vatican Council, the power of the Pontiff has been much increased. He is now everything in the Roman Catholic Church and its religion. Everything depends on him, dogma as well as discipline, policy as well as external administration. The Roman Catholic Church exists only in the Pope and by the Pope, so that it is a matter of great importance to every nation that the Pope be independent, and be not, in any way, more friendly to one nation than to another. Wherefore every State desires that the Pontiff be one of its citizens, or, if not, an Italian by residence, since, in that case, there will be no danger of the Papacy using its power to benefit Italy to the detriment of other States, because Italy and the Papacy are not on good terms.

One suggestion about the next Pope is that he may be chosen from among the American Cardinals, and especially those in the United States. Undoubtedly Cardinals belonging to that mighty Power are in a more advantageous position than the Cardinals of any other country, save Italy. An election of a Cardinal from the United States would not arouse the jealousies and fears of other States. Such a Cardinal would have lived and grown up in an atmosphere of liberty, and without prejudice to social order would indubitably help in bringing about a sincere harmony between the Roman Catholic Church and modern Society, a harmony which he witnesses every day in his own country. While these reasons,

however, induce a belief that the United States branch of the Roman Catholic Church will have an immense influence over the future of Roman Catholicism, they are not sufficient to make probable the elevation to the Papacy of a Cardinal of that branch. The American Cardinals are few and little known at the Curia. Moreover, the distance which separates them from Rome would make it very difficult for them to reach that city before the Conclave made a choice. Still further, it is highly improbable that there will be an *American party* in the next Conclave. Finally, the election of a Pope from the United States would, I believe, have sad results for Roman Catholicism in old England and the colonies of the British Empire.

The Papacy became Italian in order that it might be independent, and for that purpose, so far as its power extended, kept Italy divided. After Italy was united, the Papacy not being able to cease to be Italian, has preserved its independence by becoming Italy's irreconcilable enemy; even forcing itself to appear more hostile to Italy than it really is. These premises being granted, the conclusion is very simple: the next Pope will continue, in his relations with Italy, to persevere in the same line of conduct pursued by Pius IX. and the Pope now reigning.

If that, however, is logically and abstractly true, the state of things will, in fact, be different. Will not facts be stronger than the will of the Pope, than traditions and institutions? Here is the problem. Every year which passes consolidates the situation, at least the more dangerous features of it, and smoothes dissensions, or the bitterest of them, and that, not because new and special motives intervene, but by the natural course of things.

Dissension between Italy and the Papacy will remain, but until when? Until the Italian revolution, the fall of the temporal power, the new ideas of liberty, shall have produced their ultimate consequences, operating and inducing a complete and radical transformation in the external aspect of Roman Catholicism, a transformation which will establish harmony between religion and civil life, between the human and free State and the Church. This will not come about either to-day or to-morrow. Very probably the next Pope, whoever he may be, will be as fierce an enemy of Italy as the present Pope, and will be so regarded by all. Yet to what end? Italy, firm and secure in her rights, unswerving in maintaining the laws which define her relations with the Papacy, will face unterrified this impotent anger, will not allow herself to be provoked, and will trust in the future.

## THE COMING CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS.

*Fortnightly Review, London, April.*

NEARER and nearer comes the storm which, at no distant period, is bound to break over Morocco. British capital, British emigrants, British invalids—the rich who can afford to pay, and the poor who want to economize—will soon be forced by an irresistible attraction to rush toward a temperate coast, to colonize a perennially summer land, only two days from Plymouth, where money is turned over by scratching the soil, life is easy, toil lucrative, and health to be got for the asking.

For six hundred years this land, within eye-shot of Europe, and actually within cannon range, has been left a howling wilderness—tens of thousands of acres barren as the Phlegian fields. In every town there are unsalaried Caids and Bashaws, who have bought their offices, and live by squeezing the people. Written law there is none. Prisoners languish in chains, some innocent, some guilty; but they are condemned without trial, or released only through bribery. I find no security for life or property. The rich deny or bury their wealth, which is unearthed by threats, and confiscated by torture. The poor



lie down and starve. Tribes of hardy mountaineers are in constant revolt against the Sultan. I cannot see that the Sultan in any sense governs anything or anybody. He makes no roads, builds no harbors, fosters no trade, administers no justice. He keeps his place by setting one tribe to plunder another. So, too, he keeps out the influence of the nations, by fomenting their rival jealousies. In Tangier itself, there is not a wheeled carriage. There is not sufficient cohesion amongst the consulates and legations to get one made. Look beyond Tangiers. The land, untouched by industry is capable of bearing stock and grain and fruit enough to supply half Europe; and a great navigable river, the Lebon, is capable of floating all this produce between Fez and the sea-coast. Not a steam-plough, a harrow, or threshing-machine will the Sultan permit, not a square foot will he sell, not a steam-boat will he allow to ply on the rivers.

The French have now taken the first step by commencing an agitation on the eastern frontier, and practically capturing the Cherif of Wazan whose interest with the Touatt tribes they mean to use against the Sultan. At the same time the Reefian hill tribes force the Sultan's hand at Tangier, get an obnoxious Bashaw dismissed, and show that they are determined to oppose a limit to misgovernment. Italy clamors for Tripoli, Germany wants the Zaffarine and adjacent coast. Spain, out of bravado, bullies the Moors at Mebilla, and though almost bankrupt, lays a submarine cable, and blusters about being able to land troops, as she has undoubtedly poured about six thousand Spaniards, priests and all, into the country. And England? What have we got to do with it all? What have we got to do with Tangier, which holds the Straits of Gibraltar, and which, if in the hands of an enemy, would destroy the Rock as a coaling station? Our politicians think there is plenty of time, and that at the eleventh hour, England will be able to step in and make her market. Well, *there is no time*. The French realize this, and know that in the inevitable coming struggle, diplomatic, military, or both, the advantage will lie with those who have taken the initiative. They accordingly claim the doubtful territory of Touatt. They propose, merely for the sake of putting their foot inside Morocco to support the claims of one quarrelsome Cabyle against another, and they actually seize the Cherif of Wazan, the head of one of the most powerful Moorish sects, and propose to commit him to a scheme of French aggrandizement at the expense of the Sultan. On the other hand, they are ridiculously sensitive to the slightest sign of British interference.

The crisis may be precipitated at any moment, and the important question is: Is England prepared with a policy for any and every contingency? Let us say that our Minister, Sir Charles Ewan-Smith, sincerely desires to preserve the integrity of the Sultan's Empire; it is yet possible that it may split up under his fingers. It really lies between England and France; the other Powers, even Spain, are almost neglectable quantities.

What does France want? She wants her rail through Touatt to Timbuctoo, so as to divert the trade which went by Mogador, through French territory, for shipment at Algiers. She does not need our support: she takes Touatt, and forces her rail wherever it suits her now. Will it be to our interest to oppose her? France may also be able to establish her protectorate in Morocco, Mogador, and Mequinez, and all the country South of the Lebon. It might not be worth our while to oppose that. But England wants Tangier. It is most important as a harbor and coaling station. It *must* be ours, because we cannot have the Indian route jeopardized, and English commerce crippled. France and the Powers are in favor of maintaining the *status quo*, *i. e.*, for maintaining the deadlock which keeps out foreign capital, and prevents foreigners from buying land outside the city. That is because to open the country to foreigners, means to open it up to the English. They would buy up the country down to Lebon river. Tangier

would become the Brighton or Biarritz of Africa. Its possession is what England must play for while there is time, that is to say, before the Spaniards, who continue to swarm over, form a colony large enough to claim a Spanish Protectorate, or, at least, seriously to endanger British interests in North Africa.

Our one obstacle is France. Do we mean to fight France? No. To support France? Yes. We say to France, You can have Touatt; when you propose further to protect Morocco, remember, you must abandon all thought of landing troops at Tangier, if we propose to "protect" Tangier. "Tis a bitter draught to swallow," says France, thinking of her African Empire-ideal. "What will you give us to take after the dose?" There is but one sacrifice we could make, if it were for the good of the world. Let us abandon the disgraceful protectorate of Constantinople, and say to France: Take Syria. It is true, Russia would then go to Constantinople, but she must go, sooner or later, and it is better she should go there as our friend than as our foe.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### CAPITAL AND INTEREST.

HORACE WHITE.

*Political Science Quarterly, New York, March to May.*

WHY does capital generally yield a surplus value, *i. e.*, something over and above itself—not merely more goods, but more value, more exchange power, so that the possessor of capital can command an income proportionate to his capital, either with or without personal exertion of his own?

It is generally possible for anyone who owns capital to obtain from it a permanent net income called interest. The phenomenon of interest, as a whole, presents the remarkable picture of a lifeless thing producing an everlasting and inexhaustible supply of goods. And this remarkable phenomenon appears in economic life with such perfect regularity that the very conception of capital has not infrequently been based upon it.

Whence and why does the capitalist, without personally exerting himself, obtain this endless flow of wealth?

Various answers have been given to this question. One of the latest of these answers is that offered by a distinguished German economist, Mr. Eugene von Boehm-Bawerk. His theory of interest is very simple. "Present goods are, as a rule, worth more than future goods of like kind and number." This theory, at first blush, seems to account satisfactorily for the phenomenon of interest, but, examined more closely, it becomes less satisfactory. We say: Present goods are worth more than future goods. One hundred dollars in hand is worth more than one hundred dollars a year hence. These propositions are identical. Now, if we say that interest exists because one hundred dollars in hand is worth more than one hundred dollars a year hence, do we really advance matters? And would the mere fact that present goods are worth more than future goods account for the phenomenon of interest? Hardly. Among barbarous tribes present goods are worth infinitely more than future goods; yet interest does not exist there in the form of loans, and very slightly in any other form.

A great deal is said about the "productivity of capital." What is meant by that phrase? It cannot mean that a bow and arrow will bring down any game without a man behind them, or that the iron-works of Krupp will yield a surplus result without the directing skill of Krupp or of somebody else. Yet, in common parlance, and especially in socialist parlance, the meaning is hardly to be distinguished from that. There is nothing more common in the controversies of the day than the phrase "conflict of labor and capital." We are told, on the one hand, that capital oppresses labor, and, on the other, that the interests of labor and capital are identical. Probably few persons who hurl these maxims back and forth,

understand what they mean. There is no conflict between labor and capital; since capital is inert it cannot come into conflict with anything, least of all with labor.

There may be, however, and often is, a conflict between laborers and capitalists respecting the rate of wages to be paid by the latter to the former. That is, there is a conflict between two men, or groups of men, whose circumstances are different only in the fact that generally one of them can wait longer than the other. Capital does not oppress labor, but capitalists do sometimes refuse to employ laborers, until hunger and cold have compelled the latter to work for less pay than they ought to have, or think they ought to have. Here, again, persons, and persons only, are concerned. The interests of labor and of capital certainly are identical (if capital can be said to have any interests), but the interests of laborers and of capitalists are diametrically opposed to each other, because it is for the interest of the laborer to get as much as possible for his labor, and it is for the interest of the capitalist to pay as little as possible for it.

If the productivity theory tells us that interest exists because capital is productive, it is wrong, of course; since the bow and arrow cannot, of themselves, bring down my game, nor the iron-works of Krupp, of themselves, produce any surplus result, or any result at all, except that of accumulating rust, and eventually tumbling down. If the productivity theory, however, tells us that interest exists because there are men in the world who know how to get a surplus result from the use of capital, I apprehend that this is the true explanation of interest. These "captains of industry" are rare in every community, but they are sufficiently numerous as yet in civilized countries to absorb the savings of these countries, and to put them to profitable use as tools of reproduction. Out of this profitable use or surplus result, they are enabled to pay a certain rate of hire, or interest, for the use of tools. The rate of hire is determined by the law of supply and demand. It varies with different countries, and it varies with different times in the same country. The captains of industry do not always succeed. A certain proportion of them fail every year, the capital in their hands not only yielding no surplus result, but being completely dissipated and struck out of the world's ledger. Since, however, a sufficiency remain who do succeed, interest continues to exist as a phenomenon of human affairs, but not as a universal phenomenon.

#### THE UTILITARIAN CHARACTER OF DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY.

LESTER F. WARD.

*American Anthropologist, Washington, April.*

THERE is no higher enjoyment than that experienced in the acquisition of knowledge. Compared to it, the effort to persuade is painful. What can be more inspiring than to turn the lithographic pages of nature's great book, and read in the remains of extinct ancestral forms a history which required eons to write and which closes where human history begins. The pursuit of such a science begets a feeling too deep to be called pleasure, and yet so elevating in its nature that in the presence of its revelations all human enterprises and social activities seem trivial and jejune.

From this point of view it is easy to understand why even the wisest of men are so willing to leave the future progress of civilization to the great laws of evolution which have brought it forward to where it is. The reason is equally clear why even those who confine their investigations to man and society are content to study these as the botanist studies the plant, for the satisfaction of knowing their history, their nature, and the laws of their development. There is a certain restful peace in this natural-history method of political economy. It belongs to the speculative, contemplative, or purely objective stage of philosophy, which looks upon the universe as something to be

made known, but as wholly beyond the power of man to alter or amend.

This habit of thought, preëminently useful in the pioneer ages of the world, has so deeply stamped itself into the texture of the human mind that now, when the time is ripe for grafting upon it a new and higher method, it is found exceedingly difficult to overcome the inertia of ages, and introduce a truly utilitarian philosophy. Not that the existence of evil and wrong in the world has not always been recognized, or that it has not been known to many that these are due to defective social organization. Each age has had its Fouriers, St. Simons, and Robert Owens, who would tear down the present social structure and build anew from the foundations, blind alike to the laws of evolution, under which society received its present structure, and to the tremendous solidity of all structures which are the products of those laws. It is this divorce of science from reform, of the student from the victim of social wrong, that threatens society. It is the indifference of those who should know the remedy, the widening chasm between the doctors and doctrinaires on the one hand, and the drift of unorganized public opinion on the other; and to-day when the yoke of an outgrown social system weighs heavier than ever, and the spirit of revolt is almost ripe, philosophy and science stand back on the old platform of *laissez faire*, and leave the field to an army of reconstructionists, with their conflicting and bewildering panaceas.

Few, indeed, have been the attempts to bring a recognition of law and sound scientific principles to bear upon this problem. "Dynamic Sociology," issued in 1883, was, at least, such an attempt, and one of the strongest proofs that it sustains the claim is found in the fact that it is objectionable to a certain class, because it does not present any schemes for social reform. But this was not its purpose. Such schemes are, for the most part, worthless, and no man is capable of elaborating one which will succeed until much more is known of the fundamental laws of social action. A widespread popular acquaintance with the principles of sociology is the essential prerequisite to successful reform measures.

In material progress, the fact is patent that the achievements of all men vastly exceed the possible achievements of one man. So it must be with schemes of social reform. When the bright thoughts of all bright minds shall be crystallized into some vast social system that has survived the keen analysis of whole nations of well-informed and earnest men, there will probably come forth something substantial enough to begin with, and plastic enough to admit of necessary future modifications.

But it is none the less the essence of dynamic sociology to insist upon the necessity of action, in opposition to the speculative school which denies, more or less absolutely, the possibility of modifying the action of what they call the natural laws to the advantage of society. It is here that dynamic sociology takes action, and on what it claims are rigidly scientific grounds.

It is sparing in its recommendations as to the direction of effort: the infancy of the science renders such a course imperative. Moreover it is really not a proper function of the science to formulate a social polity. That belongs to the art which consists in applying the principles of the science, and which may be called dynamic politics.

It belongs, however, to the science to teach that social progress must depend upon the intelligence of the individual units of which society is composed, and that the maximum of success in the amelioration of the social condition will be attained by the widest diffusion of the largest amount of the most important knowledge. Such is, in very brief terms, the argument for universal education. The difference between the methods of other social reformers and those of the utilitarian philosophers is that the former aim at resisting the great current of natural development, while in the other case they util-

ize that current, making it do the greater part of the work to be done.

To this general group or system of ideas it has been proposed to give the name *meliorism*. The science which underlies this doctrine, and which can alone render it a successful principle of action is dynamic sociology. In my general work on this subject I have sought to lay the foundations of this science and nothing more.

We are now, as I long since foresaw, in the throes of a great movement in public sentiment. In its present inchoate stage it is crude, ill-digested, and sporadic, making unreasonable and often impossible demands, calculated to bring about a reaction. No measure should be neglected to hold its wayward tendencies in check, and keep it within the bounds of safe and healthy development. The problem is, how to help on a certain evolution by averting an otherwise equally successful revolution.

#### THE LADY AND THE LAW.\*

MATHILDA M BLAKE.

*Westminster Review, London, April.*

IT may be useful to bring before the public eye a few of the crying points of injustice in that law of England which Lord Coleridge characterizes as "more worthy of a barbarian than a civilized State." It is impossible to make an exhaustive statement of all these points, within the limits of this paper; yet enough may be brought forward to show the weight of the plea of the Lord Chief Justice, in the House of Commons, that women should be enabled to give force to their demands for speedy redress by the possession of the Parliamentary vote.

[The author proceeds to call attention to some of the inequalities of the law in its application to the sexes, beginning with what "men define as the one paramount function and duty of women—motherhood." The father can appoint a guardian or guardians to act after his death jointly with the mother, however faultless she may be; whereas the mother can only provisionally appoint such a guardian to act with the father; and the Court will only confirm such appointment in case it is clearly shown that the father is, for any cause, unfit to be the sole guardian of the child. The adulterous life of the father does not disqualify him from claiming custody of the children during the wife's lifetime, provided he keeps them from contact with his mistress. Yet the father, with all this enormous power, may, if he choose, will every farthing he possesses away from his children, and leave them for the community to maintain. Even under the Poor Laws, the liability of the father to maintain his child does not extend beyond the age of sixteen. Whether married or unmarried, a mother is bound to maintain her children. Where there has been no marriage, the mother has power, within twelve months of the child's birth, to proceed against the father, and if her evidence is corroborated "in some material particular" (often cases are dismissed on the ground that there were no witnesses to the act), she can recover from him a sum varying from sixpence to five shillings a week during the time that she is liable in law for the maintenance of the child; not a penny more, however rich the father; and this for *herself*—he has no legal obligations to the child. If the mother die his liability ceases. The magnitude of this freedom from liability and the recklessness it induces in men may be gauged by the fact that some 50,000 illegitimate children are born annually in Great Britain.

Although it was decided in 1891 that a husband had no right to use violence of any kind on his wife's person, nor to imprison her, the popular view undoubtedly prevails that both chastisement and imprisonment are the natural prerogative of a husband. The sentences given in the petty courts for violent assaults on wives by their husbands are evidently guided by this theory. The Maintenance in Case of Desertion Act authorizes magistrates to appoint a sum (in no case to exceed 40s.) to be paid weekly by a man for the support of his family—just sufficient (no matter what the wealth of the husband) to keep them off the parish, and no more—for the Act directs the Court to

\*The author of this paper states in a note that she submitted it to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who replied in a letter that it appeared to "state clearly and ably the various points on which a change in the present state of the law in respect of women is chiefly to be desired."

make allowance for the wife's earnings. Such is the legal value of the statement made by the husband at the altar: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." A wife who has property is equally bound to maintain her husband.

The greatest wrong of all is the maintenance of the Divorce Act of 1857 (except in Scotland), enabling a man to obtain divorce by proving simple adultery, but requiring from a woman *further* proof that her husband treated her with statutory cruelty or deserted her for two years—virtually condoning adultery as permissible to men; and which treats the wife as the property of her husband, enabling him to obtain money for his goods from the co-respondent.

The author gives numerous circumstances in which the law operates against women in the distribution of intestate estates.]

The root of all these evils may be confidently asserted to be the civil disabilities of women, which have grown up by custom, but have only been legally enforced for a few years. Dr. Pankhurst says that not until 1868 had there been any declaration, either by Parliament or the law courts, that women could not sit in Parliament. Then a decision in the Common Pleas held that women were not entitled to sit in Parliament—firstly, on the disability of sex; and, secondly, on the disability of being married.

The civil position of women in this country is on a par with criminals, paupers, and lunatics; and that men do not regard women's interests as their own is abundantly shown by the samples given of our laws.

Some 656,000 women are engaged in our textile trades alone; and a single line in a Factory Act could snatch the bread from thousands of working women at a stroke. Men are continually interfering with the labor of women, making arbitrary regulations often entailing great hardships, and putting woman's labor at a disadvantage against man's, which is free from like restrictions. It may be advantageous that women should be prohibited from unfit labor, such as working in mines; but if they are turned out of heavy trades, men should be kept from the light trades for which women are better suited.

The small range of occupations open to women makes competition so fierce that they must work fifteen or sixteen hours a day. Barmaids, for instance, of whom there are 80,000 in England and Wales, average an attendance of 100 hours a week, for wages of about 10s. a week; and this when men are agitating for a day of eight hours!

If women had their due share in choosing the Parliamentary representatives, there would be a much greater probability of their interests being considered; flagrantly unjust measures—such as those for the State regulation of vice, which but lately disgraced our statutes—would be impossible. Again, legislation for those who cannot give force to their own wishes is often quite mistaken and disastrous in its consequences to them, when meant most kindly; while matters much needing regulation are neglected.

The disqualification of women for certain civil positions—such, for instance, as County Councillors—is immeasurably hurtful to the community, as depriving it, in matters affecting public health and morals, of those best able to advise.

The denial to women of the privileges of citizenship could only be justified by exemption from its burdens; but the tax-gatherer calls as regularly on the unrepresented female householder as on the represented male. In a country where there is no conscription, it cannot be said that women are privileged by not being called to serve in the army and navy. Even if they were exempted by sex from a service compulsory on men, the function of motherhood might well be claimed as a balance; if the soldier and sailor risk their lives to defend the nation, the mother risks hers to give it existence.

The greatest of all wrongs inflicted on the women of England is the denial of the Parliamentary vote; this rectified, all other hardships would right themselves by the simple action of enfranchisement.



## SOME MAORI TRAITS.

*All the Year Round, London, April.*

WHEN Captain Cook visited New Zealand at the end of the last century, he found the natives well-housed, well-fed, navigating the lakes and coasts with elaborately decorated boats, and possessed of a distinct civilization. The navigator's visit had but little effect on them, except through the introduction of a few plants and animals. Chief among the latter is the pig, which afterward won a high place in their affections. Not only was its flesh highly esteemed by the Maoris, but the animal itself became part of the family circle, being fondled and petted, and often carried about like a child.

Recent researches have revealed that the Maoris possess a mythology which compares, in point of elaboration, with those of Greece and Rome, and practice religious customs which, like those of the Kaffirs of South Africa, seem to indicate a distant connection with the Egyptians.

The influence of Christianity and European civilization has certainly done nothing to elevate them. Their frank enjoyment of physical existence, their spirit of independence is gone, and their fruitfulness dried up. In a sense, too, they have been killed by kindness: under the care of a paternal government, their land revenues render the tribes wealthy, indolent, and victims of an apathetic fatalism.

But the Maoris have not been universally worsted in the process of subjugation. The heavy public debt of the colony testifies to their prowess in the field, and many stories are current showing that they have sometimes conquered in a conflict of wits. Mr. Froude tells a story of how a native chief, Tekoi, managed to turn the tables upon his missionary teacher. The chief had been frequently warned by him against the evil of indulgence in "firewater." A day came, however, when the missionary, in danger of catching cold, felt constrained to fortify himself with a glass of whiskey toddy. At the moment he was about to raise the tempting fluid to his lips, a dusky figure appeared, and, laying his finger on the glass, said: "Stop, Little Father! If you drink firewater, you will lose your property, you will lose your health, you will lose your character. Perhaps you will lose your life. Nay, Little Father, you will lose—But that shall not be. Your immortal soul is more precious than mine. The drink will hurt me less than it will hurt you. To save your soul, I will drink it myself." Which he did forthwith.

The Maoris believed in one Supreme Deity, and in the special doctrine of Utu, or payment for wrong, and were hence in a manner prepared for Christianity; still, their conversion, in some cases, had a practical aim. One whose requests for blankets had at last elicited a decided refusal from the missionary exclaimed "Kapai (good); no more blankets, no more hallelujahs," and thereupon returned to the faith of his fathers. No less humorous, though in another way, was the plea of a Maori in litigation for a piece of land. Being called on to tell the court on what proof he relied for his title he pointed to the rival claimant and said simply: "I ate his father."

In his business transactions with the Pakehas or white colonists, he invariably follows a waiting policy, and generally with advantage. On one occasion, the late Sir Donald McLean was commissioned by the Colonial Government to purchase a large tract of land from a Maori chief. For three days Sir Donald remained the chief's guest; they rode, talked, ate, and smoked together. Each night the bags of gold, containing part of the purchase money, were solemnly handed over to the chief for safe keeping, and restored to the Commissioner's attendants in the morning. But not a word was said about the purchase of the land. On the fourth morning the horses were led round, and farewells exchanged.

"Go on your way in peace," said the chief.

"Dwell in safety in your village," replied the Commissioner.

Then at last the Maori, beaten at his own game, gave in:

"Does not my friend know that I wish to sell the land? Why does he not speak about it?"

After that of course the business was soon settled.

A story like this prepares us for the statement that the Maoris have taken kindly to chess, and make excellent players.

After their defeat they lived for a time in sulky isolation, but curiosity soon brought them to the towns where the storekeepers gave them a cordial welcome; sometimes the white men overdid it, and gave the Maoris the opportunity for displaying the humor which is always ready at the slightest provocation. This happened on one occasion, when the famous warrior Rewi entered the town with a number of chiefs at his back.

"Very glad to see you, Rewi, and your Hauhaus. I am all the same as a Hauhaus myself."

Rewi smiled at the compliment, and selected a lot of goods. The bill was then presented.

"What is this!" exclaimed Rewi, in feigned astonishment.

He was told it was the bill.

"You said you were all the same as a Hauhaus. Very good." Then with a twinkle in his eye, "We Hauhaus have all things in common."

The storekeeper saw no satisfactory way out of the difficulty, but the chief relieved him of his perplexity by putting down the money, and the whole party left the store in supreme enjoyment of the joke.

## WILL THE AFRO-AMERICAN RETURN TO AFRICA?

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

*A. M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, April.*

EVER since the American Colonization Society was organized, more than half a century ago, for the purpose of accommodating those Afro-Americans who wanted to return to Africa, the question of their colonization there has had more or less public attention. It was a dream of Henry Clay, who was opposed to slavery, and of Abraham Lincoln, who did not believe that the Afro-Americans could live here as freemen, but believed that colonization would solve the problem. Perhaps it would have done so, if the Afro-American, before and since the war, had not set his face against it. He would not have it; he will not have it; and all the philanthropists, who have spent millions of money and years of honest toil to bring it about, are in despair.

The Afro-American has reasoned that if fifteen millions of Europeans have, since 1820, found it wise and advantageous to come to the United States, it would be wise and advantageous for him to remain here. What is good enough for them is good enough for him, despite the arguments of those who had decided that he must go. Men do not usually run away from opportunities which the rest of mankind are rushing forward to enjoy. The Afro-American is just like other people in this respect. Is he unlike other people in any respect?

Among the reasons for the refusal of Afro-Americans to go to Africa are the following:

Afro-Americans are not Africans. The slave-trade between the United States and Africa ceased in 1808. Since then a few stragglers have come here, but these accessions are too inconsiderable to enter into the calculation. Afro-Americans know practically nothing about Africa, and take only a sentimental interest in it and its people. They have forgotten the language of the country, and abandoned the religion of its people.

Africa is a country without organized government, accepted religion, or uniform language. Civilized men do not abandon organized government for chaos. The population of Africa is supposed to be about 100,000,000; the inhabitants speaking as many languages as there are tribes. Now, if every one of the

8,000,000 Afro-Americans should go to Africa, would they swallow up the 100,000,000 natives, or would they be swallowed up? Jonah could not swallow the whale, and, therefore, the whale swallowed Jonah.

What assurances have Afro-Americans that they would not starve to death in a country without organized industries, or be slaughtered by hostile natives, or die from the ravages of climatic diseases? People go to a new country to better their condition, not to starve, or be slaughtered by natives or an inhospitable climate.

Afro-Americans feel that the United States is their country, and that they have as much right to enjoy it as have others of their fellow-citizens. They have labored to build up its grandeur; their race have fought and died to defend its honor and to perpetuate its integrity; they own a vast volume of real and personal estate here, which they have acquired by industry and economy; they have a heritage in the Government and in the soil, consecrated by the bones of their dead, which have no price and which money cannot purchase; and they find that as freemen their position is growing better and more secure every year, due mainly to the development of a more self-reliant and self-supporting manhood and womanhood.

I think these reasons are sufficient to show why the Afro-American does not, and should not, return to Africa.

He will not go.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### THE APOLLO BELVEDERE.

A. GEFFROY, OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, April.*

**D**URING the last twenty years so many antique sculptures have been discovered, especially in the province and city of Rome, thus offering new elements of comparison, that the history and interpretation of marbles long celebrated have been much altered. In this way has been created a company of *savants*, whose ingenuity has shed new light on subjects of great interest. Among this company of *savants* no one stands higher than Mr. Wolfgang Helbig, a German gentleman, who has resided at Rome some thirty years. For more than twenty-five years, he was the colleague of the lamented Henzen, in the presidency of the Institute of Archæological Correspondence at Rome. He appears in numerous volumes of correspondence, memoirs, dissertations, and critical observations published by the Institute. In a recent work,\* he has discussed some questions of great interest relating to famous statues which have come down to us from antiquity. Some of these questions relate to the Apollo Belvedere. Is that work an original or a copy? Has it undergone noteworthy alterations? To what dates, to what schools, to what masters must be attributed both original and alterations? How must the statue be explained?

The essays which have tried to settle these questions can be numbered by the hundred.

When the Apollo was discovered, in 1503, at Grotta Ferrata on an estate of Cardinal Julian de la Rovere, who, when he became Pope under the title of Julius II., had it placed in the Belvedere, the statue was mutilated. Montorsoli, a pupil of Michael Angelo, restored it; his chief restoration was the addition of the left hand, in which the restorer placed a bow. He thought—and that was the general opinion up to our day—that the god, who, in fact, carries a quiver, was represented at the moment when, disdaining his enemy and sure of his victory, he had just let fly an arrow at the Python serpent, or one of the Giants.

In 1860, however, the Russian archæologist, Stephani, made

\* Führer durch die öffentlichen Sammlungen . . . (Guide to the public collections of classical antiquities at Rome). 2 vols. 12mo: Karl Bædeker. 1897.

known a bronze statuette belonging to Count Sergius Stroganoff, which unmistakably is a reproduction of the Apollo of Rome, but which held in its left hand something quite different from a bow. This something was of an ill-defined form, resembling the fringed edges and folds of some cloth or dried skin. It was remarked then, that at the same place, in Epirus, where the statuette had been discovered, there had been found a little bronze *gorgoneum*, afterwards lost. Stephani believed himself able to explain the statuette by this *gorgoneum*; and concluded that Apollo had been represented armed with the formidable ægis, which struck with death all those who set eyes on it.

On this point the critics have been divided in opinion. They have hunted up arguments in legendary mementoes and in literary or poetic texts. The 15th Book of the Iliad has been cited: "The Trojans began the attack. Apollo preceded them, enveloped in a cloud. He held in his hand the mighty, terrible ægis, bristling with arrows and emitting flames, which Vulcan sent to Jupiter to be carried in battles, and to spread terror and flight." Has sufficient attention been paid to the declaration that it was Jupiter who had intrusted the God Apollo with the ægis on this particular occasion? The ægis is the ordinary attribute, not of Apollo, but of the master of the clouds. The passage of the Iliad just cited is the only literary text which places the ægis in the hands of Apollo.

A text of a different author altogether appears to suit better the attitude and meaning of the Belvedere statue. Justin (Book xxiv., 8) has transmitted to us the poetical narrative of Trogus Pompeius, regarding the defeat of the Gauls before Delphi in 278 B.C.: "The danger for the besieged had become extreme, when the priests rushed among the first ranks of the soldiers and cried out that the God had arrived, that they had seen him descend into the temple. While they were imploring his aid, a young warrior, of a beauty more than human, had become visible, accompanied by two armed virgins, Minerva and Diana. Not only had the priests seen all these, but they had heard the whistling of arrows and the clash of arms."

The besieged soon felt the effects of the presence of the divinities. There came an earthquake, a tempest with hail and cold; a portion of the mountain became detached and, rolling down, frightened away the enemy. This interesting text has been many times cited. It has been said that the Delphians, to commemorate the event, consecrated a statue to the god who protected them. It is possible that this statue was the original of the Apollo of the Belvedere, a copy made in the time of Augustus. There is nothing in the passage, it will be observed, which makes for or against the theory of the ægis. The arrows, of which the priests heard the whistling, may very well have been shot by Diana.

Another opinion is that what is called the ægis in the Stroganoff statuette is the skin of Marsyas, whom Apollo flayed alive.

Mr. Helbig is among those who take the statuette as a guide for the reconstruction of the Belvedere marble, and interpret the attitude of Apollo by the narrative of Trogus Pompeius.

While speaking of the Belvedere figure, mention should be made of the conjecture of Mr. Overbeck, one of the principal historians of Greek art of our time. He, while acquiescing in the theory that the narrative of Justin indicates the true origin of the statue, of which that in the Belvedere is a copy, thinks it was the centre of a group of which the other members were Diana and Minerva, thus commemorating the story told by the priests as mentioned in Justin. The elegant Diana with the Hind, known as Diana of Versailles, now in the Louvre, it has often been remarked, offers such strong analogy to the Belvedere Apollo, that it is evident they are by the same sculptor. This Diana Mr. Overbeck regards as one of the group, while the Minerva was the celebrated Promachos in the Museum of Naples. In the group, according to Overbeck, Apollo was in the centre brandishing the ægis, Diana was on the left as the spectator looked, drawing the bow, while Minerva, on the right, was using lance and buckler to protect Delphi against the barbarous Gauls.

MR. OSCAR WILDE.

T. DE WYZEWA.

*Revue Bleue, Paris, April 2.*

THE English have not been at fault in reminding us that they have been the first to discover some of our fellow-countrymen, Lamarck, for example, or August Comte. France, however, took its revenge, three months ago, by revealing to the English the genius of an English writer, Mr. Oscar Wilde.

Before the month of December, 1891, at which time Mr. Wilde came to Paris, his fellow-citizens, the English, did not know how to appreciate him. Not that they were ignorant of his name or of his works. It is a surprising peculiarity of the English that they are never ignorant of the name or the works of any of their writers. Take the most insignificant article in the most insignificant of their periodicals, and they can tell you all about the author of the article, and what estimate ought to be placed on him. In that way the English were acquainted with Mr. Wilde, but they considered him a commonplace romance-writer, a commonplace poet, a commonplace critic, in no way superior to the two hundred other "*polygraphs*" of their country, with only a more strongly marked pretension to paradox in the choice of his cravats and his ideas.

Thereupon Mr. Wilde came to Paris; and when he set out, after a month's stay, to return to London, an altogether new glory had preceded him. This glory is on the road to expand itself in the United States, in India, throughout the world.

The reason of this is that immediately upon his arrival at Paris, Mr. Wilde appeared to us French to be an extraordinary personage.

We knew nothing of his works, I believe, with the exception of a little moral tale not of much importance. We were told, however, that our guest was an *esthete*, the prince of the mysterious tribe of English *esthetes*. We asked nothing more to be at his service thenceforward. In truth, we were awaiting him; it was time that he came. We were ripe for receiving him, as in old times was Israel for receiving the prophets.

It will soon be twenty years since we began to be accustomed to consider England as the last refuge of the elegancies of life, of intellectual refinement, and of that melancholy sensuality which we know is never lacking in superior natures. We had heard murmured and sighed in our ears, the names of Shelley, of Keats, and of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, while we were given to understand that these were not poets like others, but a sort of esoteric magi. They could be approached by none save the delicate and subtle spirits of the few who have been initiated. And the initiated were pointed at as embellishing their souls, far from the noise of the world, in the cloisters of Oxford, where they found, with the supplementary advantages of tubbing, of boxing, and of yachting, the harmonious tranquility of the mystics of the Middle Ages. The result has been that the noblest among us have ended by feeling some shame that we are not English. We perceived that Shelley, Keats, Rossetti, were too pure, too ærial for our hard French skulls, though, all the same, we set to work to venerate them.

When Mr. Wilde arrived at Paris we learned that he was one of the "*mahatmas*," an *esthete*, a pre-Raphaelite, a laureate of Oxford. He was not only all these, but what was still more, *he was alive*. So he was received at Paris, as David Hume and the sage Franklin were received in the last century. Our reporters wrote him up. Our young poets solicited his sympathy. Our famous writers organized banquets in his honor. The most of our collegians sent him sonnets. Mr. de Goncourt took pains to prove that he was the first to become acquainted with the merits of Mr. Wilde. The mass of the public, it is true, did not see him, but they heard his name and with their accustomed good will made haste to keep the name in mind as that of the *young national English poet*.

When Mr. Wilde got home to England, people were for eight

days astonished at the reputation he brought back. Then the English reflected that if Mr. Wilde had become famous, there must be a good reason for his being so. There could be but one reason, in their opinion, and this was that their fellow-countrymen has a talent eminently Parisian. And so, Mr. Wilde became famous in Paris by virtue of his quality of English *esthete*, and thereupon became famous in England by virtue of his quality of Parisian "*fantaisiste*."

Then Mr. Wilde wrote a drama, "*Lady Windermere's Fan*," produced at the St. James Theatre, which was a success, because the English found it so Parisian!

Without speaking of his moral tales—productions of a homeopathic kind—of his poor romance, "*The Portrait of Dorian Gray*," I will say a word in regard to his "*Intentions*," in which he undertakes to teach that lying, so far from being a vice, is one of the most estimable traits of human character; that nature, under all its forms, is ugly, and deserves the contempt of the artist; that murder is an art, and requires perfect artists to practice it; that criticism is one of the fine arts, upon the condition that you pay no attention to the work criticised; that costume in theatrical productions is a matter of considerable æsthetical importance.

The misfortune of the book is that Mr. Wilde has left most of his "*Intentions*" in a state of simple *intention*. He has confined himself to affirming them, to repeating them, without taking the trouble to develop and justify them.

It is from Theophile Gautier that Mr. Wilde has derived his "*Intentions*." There is not one of them which cannot be found, in germ, in the preface of Gautier to his "*Fleurs de Mal*." Mr. Wilde and his young fellow-countrymen have learned the details of the paradoxes of Baudelaire; these they have translated into English or rather adapted to the temperament of their nation; and now they repeat them with a cigarette between their lips and a green pink in their hand, convinced that these paradoxes and this style of repeating them are the latest expression of the French *dilettanteism* of the day.

## DEFECTIVE VISION IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SAMUEL D. RISLEY.

*Educational Review, New York, April.*

I AM sure that every teacher must have been hampered again and again in the daily routine of professional cares, because the progress of one or more pupils in every class has been retarded by insufficient vision or weak eyes. Many a boy who gets on indifferently at school, gaining a reputation for dullness or indolence, is prevented from going forward by his imperfect vision—a condition of which he may himself be ignorant. How is the child to know but that the blurring page, the watery eyes, and aching head, which follow the protracted use of the eyes are not the common lot? This has always been his experience; why should it not be that of his fellows also? So, without complaint, he struggles on, asking no relief from troubles which to him are only a part of the disagreeable duties of school life.

I recall in this connection the case of a clergyman's young daughter, who was sent home with a note from her teacher in one of our public schools. An hour later the distressed father brought his child to me, and placed the note in my hand. The extraordinary advice was given to place the child under special training, since she had not the mental capacity to get on at school. It is but fair to add that this occurred seventeen years ago. I found the child with only  $\frac{1}{30}$  of normal acuity of vision, because of a very high grade of astigmatism. This was corrected by a pair of cylindrical glasses, and the poor child at once proved her capacity to learn and keep up with her class.

Extensive statistics show that the percentage of myopia, near-sightedness, steadily increases in schools. Beginning



with a low percentage in the primary departments, it grew greater as the higher classes were reached; *e. g.*, in the schools of Breslau beginning with 13 per cent. it advanced to 62 per cent. in the university classes. In the Philadelphia schools there was but 5 per cent. at 8½ years of age, but 20 per cent. at an average of 17½ years.

The full significance of this statement is grasped only when we remember that the myopic eye is a diseased eye. In my own statistics, collated in the public schools of Philadelphia, it was shown that in 2,422 children examined, 1,084 were found to have less than the normal acuity of vision, and 1,099 had more or less trouble arising from the use of their eyes at books. These figures show that we have ample cause to consider seriously our duty to these children with defective vision. Under the necessary strain involved in the school course, these defective eyes become also the subject of certain pathological conditions, which lead to further impairment of sight through the disturbed nutrition of the eyeball. Myopia is only one of the modes of expression of the resulting harm. Headache, nervous symptoms, red eyes, indifferent progress in the proper work of the schools are incidents, and should place both parents and teachers on their guard. The defects, *per se*, are congenital. The school course simply aggravates them by the severe strain it imposes on them. Children with myopia are handicapped in the struggle to secure a modern education. There is but one remedy: the correcting glasses are the only means by which such pupils can safely proceed with their work. If this is neglected the child cannot advance except at the expense of his eyes.

In the presence of this prevalence of defective eyes, it is desirable that a more elastic curriculum be introduced into our public schools, one which would allow the attendance of partially disabled children without exacting the same urgent pursuit of their studies.

Closely allied to this subject is the amount of work required to be done at home. Children with weak eyes might often get through their school life well enough, if its requirements were confined to the exercises of the schoolroom. The congestion of the eyes would subside in the intervening hours which should be, as much as possible, passed out of doors or in sleep. There should, in my estimation, be no such encroachment upon the time which should be devoted to recreation and repose. The five or six hours daily devoted to school life should be sufficient.

#### HEPHAISTOS AND THE SMITH OF JÜTERBOGK.

ADOLF VOIGT.

*Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Literaturgeschichte,*  
Berlin, March.

#### II.

**A**GAINST the view that the Odysseus myths are primitive religious conceptions, and the poet of the *Odyssey* the interpreter of the popular mind, in which capacity he recast and remodeled the popular inheritance by his art, the following two objections appear to deserve consideration.

First: The fact that Homer's characters lived in the consciousness of their countrymen, was due to a poetic belief in the creations of the poetic fantasy, which rests for support on religious belief, although fundamentally distinct from it. This poetic belief is, however, grounded on the view that the characters are no other than they profess to be, but that they profess to be simply types. It may, consequently, be asked, to what extent a mythical person might be identical with the poetic creation of a type; whether the immortality of an Odysseus was engendered by the same process as operated in the case of Don Quixote or Uncle Bräsig? If it went fundamentally different with Achilles because he especially, according to H. E. Meyer, was a "lightning demon," it is to the credit of Homer's

art that he made the Greeks so thoroughly forget it; for the charm of the poem rests in the fact that it presents us with a thorough man, whom not even the influence of his divine mother could save from the common human lot of death.

Secondly: This genial interest, this human sympathy with man and his lot, is older than the localization of nature-myths in the realm of human experience. If we examine the current religio-mythical traditions without any mythological hypothesis of a Procrustean bed as a measure to guide in pruning away superfluities and filling in deficiencies, two classes of mythical pictures present themselves—ghost-legends and fairy-stories. The ghost-legend is simply an expression of the belief in spirits, in the form of a story. What relation pixies, dwarfs, elves, or other demons stand in to man, what good or evil they can do him, is described in the legends, as interpreted by human experience. Such a meeting between a man and a demon, a conflict between man and the spirit world, in which the latter exerted superhuman and supernatural powers for the weal or woe of man—this is the fundamental basis of all ghost-legends, the greater portion of the legendary lore that the brothers Grimm, for example, found current among the people and collected. To eliminate the antagonism of man and demon, would be as absurd as to ignore the relation of the sexes in a love-story.

As regards the fairy-story it is evident that its contents are eked out with those of the ghost-legend. Both tell of wonderful help or injury to humanity through ghosts, of transformation into beasts, of witches, and magic arts. But while the legend deals in wonderful occurrences which have befallen its believers, and which may be repeated unless the belief in ghosts dies out, the fairy-stories are received by a younger generation or the new nation into which they are transplanted, as mere poetic fancies. This is rendered evident by the characteristic opening and closing of the story: "Once upon a time when hens had teeth" is the mode of opening the fairy-story in Brittany. In the poem nothing accidental is admissible, its current must flow unimpeded by external hindrances. The fairy-tale depicts the final triumph of the unjustly exiled or oppressed, the punishment of the evil-doer. The ground plan of the fairy-story is to awaken sympathy with the triumph and punishment. That this human ethical interest is associated with stories, founded on daily or annual natural occurrences, told in language which no longer affords a clue to them, seems hardly probable. The fairy-story is the poetry of childish faith that all will turn out right at last, it is optimism, or, in the language of the fairy-story, wishes. The wishes, the desire for happiness, rises unconquerable in the human breast; and all the mythologists could not make us believe that it originated in study of the heavens, and the habit of the primitive Indo-Germanic people of teaching meteorology in metaphor.

The wish is a primary element in the fable, its presence needs no explanation, it is self-explanatory.

The numerous fables which turn on the concession of wishes, may be regarded as wish-fables in a narrower sense. These have often offered material for poetical composition, as for example, Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp, and Fortunatus's Bag. To this class belong also the invisible Hephaistos chains. They are explained as due to the utterance of a spell whose magic paralyzes the offender's powers, and deprives him of the power of motion until he who casts the spell speaks the words which break it.

This fast binding of the intruding thief finds common expression in modern fable. It is a smith sent by Christ or one of the saints who holds the orchard thief fast in the apple-tree; and in later extensions, Death and the Devil himself, and indeed three devils, one after the other, have been bound in the smith's chains. At the basis of all these legends we find, not observations of events that have occurred, but wishes for power to bring about occurrences—that under my spell you must stand stiff and helpless until I release you!

## THE TYRANNY OF THE NOVEL.

EDMUND GOSSE.

*The National Review, London, April.*

A PARISIAN Hebraist has been attracting a moment's attention to his paradoxical and learned self, by announcing that strong-hearted and strong-brained nations do not produce novels. The amusing absurdity of this whim of a pedant may serve to remind us how universal is now the reign of prose fiction. Probably Montenegro is the one European State which this criterion would leave strong in heart and brain. In Scandinavia, the drama may claim an equal place with the novel, but no more. In all other countries, the novel takes the largest place, claims and obtains the widest popular attention, is the admitted tyrant of the whole family of literature.

It was not always so. As a matter of fact the predominance of the novel is of very recent date. Most other classes of literature, lyrical and narrative poetry, drama, history, philosophy, have flourished since the sunrise of the world's intelligence. The novel in the true sense began in France with *La Princesse de Clèves*, and in England with *Pamela*—that is to say, in 1677 and in 1740 respectively. It would be interesting to trace its career, but it must suffice here to say that the novel acquired complete sway in England in the memorable year 1837. Its tyranny was never more irresistible than to-day. The Victorian has been peculiarly the age of the triumph of fiction.

In France, as Mr. Saintsbury has pointed out, "It is particularly noteworthy that everyone of the eight names which have been set at the head of the nineteenth century literature of France" is the name of a novelist. Since the days of Flaubert—for the last thirty years, that is to say—the novel has assumed a still higher literary function than it held even in the hands of Georges Sand and Balzac. It has cast aside the pretense of merely amusing, and has affected the airs of guide, philosopher, and friend.

If, however, I venture to emphasize the fact of the tyranny of the novel in our current literature, it is without a murmur that I do so. It appears to me natural and rational that this particular form of writing should attract more readers than any other. It is so broad and flexible, includes so vast a variety of appeals to the emotions, makes so few painful demands upon an overstrained attention that it obviously is designed to please the greatest number. For the appreciation of a fine poem, of a learned critical treatise, of a contribution to exact knowledge, peculiar aptitudes are required. The novel appeals to all. Experience, moreover, proves that the gentle stimulus of reading about the cares, passions, and adventures of imaginary persons, and their relations to one another—a mild and irresponsible mirroring of real life on a surface undisturbed by responsibility, or memory, or personal feeling of any kind, is the most restful, the most refreshing of all excitements which literature produces.

Women are generally supposed to be the principal novel readers, but the view is hardly sustainable. Young wives, before the cares of maternity come on them, and elderly ladies who like to resume the illusions of youth are certainly assiduous novel readers, but men read novels a great deal more than is supposed, and it is probably from men that the first-class novel receives its *imprimatur*.

As I say, I do not revolt against the supremacy of the novel. I should be bankrupt instantly if I sought to repay to Mr. Meredith or Mr. Besant or Mr. Hardy or Mr. Norris or Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Kipling one-tenth part of the pleasure which, in varied quantity and quality, the stories of each have given me; but still the question constantly recurs to my mind: Having secured the practical monopoly of literature, what are the novelists going to do next? How are they going to freshen up their oft-repeated course for the jaded appetites of those who long since graduated in the school of hearts and darts?

Three hundred novels a year is I believe the average product

of the English press. In each of these there has been at least one pair of lovers. The unanimity is wonderful! Thousands and thousands of books, all turning upon the attraction of Edwin for Angelina. The varieties of amatory intrigue form a fascinating subject which is not yet exhausted. But surely all life is not love-making. The kitchen garden of Love may have peculiar attractions and be easily cultivated, but life covers a broader field, and if the novelists go on neglecting it, they will surely meet the same fate as befell their ancestors just before the death of Scott. There are instances in which occasionally, or fantastically, or imperfectly, the real facts of life have been dwelt upon in recent fiction, but when we have mentioned or thought of a few exceptions, to what inanities do we not usually descend!

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

## RETURN OF MARS.

JOSEF R. EHRLICH.

*Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Braunschweig, April.*

OUR neighbor planet, Mars, is once more visible in space. From June to September, 1891, his course lay beyond the Sun, and he was invisible, but owing to the fact that the Earth travels faster than he, he is again within our range of vision, gleaming in his ruddy glow from 3 A.M., as morning star, in the eastern heavens. Every day he approaches 1,300,000 kilometres nearer the Earth, every day his apparent magnitude increases, so that on the 4th of August, 1892, the two worlds will be divided by a space of only 65,000,000 kilometres.

The approach of the planet to the earth occurs at intervals of 2 years, 48 days, and 23 hours, but these periodical approaches are not to a uniform distance. The points of nearest approach (opposition) range between 57,000,000 and 98,000,000 kilometres, and the facilities for precise observation vary correspondingly. The last 'closest approach of Mars was in 1879. Schiaparelli's famous observations of the peculiarities of his surface, which created so much sensation at the time, and won for Mars the title of the "neighbor world," were made as early as 1877. The observations then made were verified in the opposition of 1880-81, partly by himself, partly by other astronomers, and afforded data for the study of the geography, or, more properly, the areography of Mars, which is much more interesting than that of the moon. There has been no opportunity for further observations since then, the oppositions throughout the decade having been extremely unfavorable. The next opposition will be the first of a more favorable series which extends to 1896, reaching the most favorable point in 1894.

The first sight of Mars through an observatory telescope is almost terrifying, even for a person of good nerves. It is as if one saw the whole earth, with its icy poles, as a solid globe, floating overhead. One distinguishes clearly the dark blue seas, and the brilliant beaming, many-hued, dry land—and on this, the dry beds of a multitude of lakes, bays, gulfs, streams, and canals, these latter either parallel to each other or crossing one another at right angles. As you continue to look, you note the variations of color and of light and shade; and further that the outlines on one edge of the disk pass out of sight, while on the other the landscape expands; you see that Mars revolves on his axis, and that the ends of the axis are the frozen poles as with us. There is a further resemblance in the inclination in the axis which provides that on this planet also the seasons follow each other in regular succession. The ice crust at the poles diminishes in summer, affording demonstration, not only that Mars is influenced by the sun's rays precisely as we are, but also that the air and water are identical with ours. In fact, the meteorology of Mars is now being reduced to a science.

Judging the two planets by superficial characteristics, how-

ever, one must admit a distinction, implying a higher degree of development in Mars. The continents of the Earth seen from a distance, present a very torn appearance, and occupy scarcely a third of its surface, while Mars is girdled on both sides of the equator by one continuous mainland, intersected by a network of canals and rivers, the land occupying approximately three-fourths of the whole area of the planet, and the water only one-fourth, as a consequence of which, it may be that its atmosphere is less clouded and vapor-laden than ours. Peculiarly characteristic is the arrangement in which the geological nature of Mars has laid out the streams (canals?). All our streams, without exception, are tortuous, and all increase in width as they near the ocean. On Mars, on the contrary, the streams flow in straight lines, and are of uniform width from source to mouth. These streams, from 70 to 100 kilometers apart, have their banks so well defined as to suggest the idea that they are subject to intelligent regulation. It is hardly possible to conceive that two parallel canals, intersected at right angles by a third as in Opher land, can be the work of the elementary forces of nature. The question suggests itself again by the two canals which flow from ocean to ocean through the island Hellas, crossing each other at right angles in the centre. Not less questionable is the origin of the great blue Lake of the Sun in the centre of Kepler land, with its three rectilinear canals connecting it with the ocean.

Ever and ever the question recurs: Is it possible that the crust of a planet, whose density is only seven tenths less (*sic*) than that of the earth, can be so yielding that the streams at their origin encountered no impediment to their direct course? Or have they really been regulated by the inhabitants of Mars—an engineering feat, presenting, perhaps, few serious difficulties?

But what most excites our astonishment in connection with these canals is that almost every one of them is double, *i. e.*, it has its parallel canal alongside of it, but visible at intervals only. This has thoroughly perplexed all investigators. The Earth has nothing analogous to aid us to a solution. On this account the return of Mars is looked forward to with considerable interest. The improvement in optical instruments within the past decade may probably help to solve the riddle, or what is perhaps still more probable, may present more riddles for our solution. The occasion of Mars's next return will be the first time for fifteen years that we shall have an opportunity of examining his South polar region. Apart from the scientific interest which attaches to these observations, it is an immense gain to our intellectual culture, to overthrow the pride, born of ignorance, which in earlier centuries prompted man to regard this Earth as the one inhabited sphere in the universe. Equal rights for all planets appears to be the law of Nature, which certainly has not expended all her forces on this dark clod of ours.

#### ALUMINIUM.

ALFRED E. HUNT, C.E.

*Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, April.*

**I**N my judgment, the aluminium problems of by far the greatest moment yet remaining to be solved, are in connection with developments of the uses of aluminium in the arts. Much has already been done in this matter. The demand for the metal increased tenfold in 1891 over any previous year, yet very much remains to be done.

Within the past ten years, there have been two popular widely spread ways of solving these problems, which are superficial, erroneous, and a hindrance to their true solution: the first, assuming properties for the metal that it does not possess, proclaimed that aluminium would, as soon as it could be produced in sufficient quantities, replace all the other metals in the arts, not only for the special purposes where the higher grade metals are now used, but also for structural and building pur-

poses to replace iron and steel; the second, a natural reaction from the error just described, that the metal has little or no use in the arts.

The properties of aluminium which will probably give it the greatest availability in the arts, are:

1. Its relative lightness.
2. Its non-tarnishing quality as compared with many other metals; aluminium not being acted on by sulphur fumes at all, and being very much more slowly oxidized by moist atmospheres than most of the metals.
3. Its extreme malleability.
4. Its easy casting qualities.
5. The influence of the metal in various alloys.
6. Its high tensile strength and elasticity when weight for weight of the metal is compared with other metals, especially when alloyed with a small percentage of titanium, silver, or copper, and properly worked by being rolled or hammered or otherwise drawn down.
7. Its high specific heat and electrical and heat conductivity.

Two things, however, should always be borne in mind in considering the applicability of aluminium for given purposes in the arts: The first is that the properties of the metal are very considerably changed as regards strength, tenacity, hardness, rigidity, and color, by alloying it with small percentages of other metals, conditions that do not materially change the specific gravity of the metal. The second is the relative weight of aluminium. Taking the tensile strength of aluminium in relation to its weight, it is in plates as strong as steel at 80,000 per square inch ultimate strength, and in cold-drawn wire as strong as steel at 180,000 pounds ultimate.

The specific gravity of aluminium is, of course, one of its most striking properties. It varies from 2.56 to 2.70. The weight of a given bulk of aluminium being taken as one, wrought iron is 2.90 times as heavy; structural steel is 2.95 times; copper, 3.60 times; ordinary high brass, 3.45 times; nickel, 3.50 times; silver, 4 times; lead, 4.80 times; gold, 7.70 times; and platinum, 8.60 times as heavy. Most woods that would be used for structural purposes are about one-third as heavy as aluminium.

Aluminium does not oxidize sufficiently to interfere at all with the strength of thin sections of the metal, as does iron or steel; the thin film of oxide which covers the surfaces of the metal which have been long exposed to moist atmosphere seems to prevent its being further acted on. It does, however, give to the metal a surface tarnish which cannot be rubbed off with the usual polishing compounds, without interfering materially with the surface of the soft metal. The fact that pure aluminium is not severely acted on by boiling water or by steam, has led to its successful use as a packing agent or gasket in steam connections, where lead and similar materials have been rapidly cut out, as in parts of steam and water-pumps and difficult steam joints.

Aluminium is found to withstand the action of organic secretions better even than silver, and for many forms of surgical instruments and apparatus, such as suture wires and tracheotomy tubes, the metal is already receiving very wide use. Many surgeons are having their instrument-cases made of aluminium, it having the advantage of being safely washed clean with antiseptic solutions. It may be well to say here, however, that in handling polished aluminium perspiration does tarnish the metal, which, like other metals, cannot retain a high polish under frequent handling. The natural solvent for aluminium is hydrochloric acid. Solutions of the strong caustic alkalis, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine rapidly corrode aluminium.

For the inventors who shall produce good methods of plating aluminium with nickel, silver and gold, so that it can take the place of german-silver, and nickel-silver, a rich reward is waiting.



## THE SUN-SPOTS.

PROF. DR. A. VON BRAUNMÜHL.

*Gartenlaube, Leipzig, April.*

RECENT observations have afforded evidence of a greatly enhanced activity in the sun, and simultaneously, the Northern Lights have exhibited unusual brilliancy. The sun-spots, those problematic phenomena on the prime source of our light and heat, were unusually prominent, and occupied, more than ever before, the thought of astronomers and the attention of the laity. The moment would, therefore, seem opportune for a review of the development of our knowledge of these peculiar phenomena, and for a glance at the prevailing views of the scientific world concerning them.

As far as our knowledge extends, the Chinese were the first to observe spots in the sun. In an encyclopedia by Ma T'wan Lin, forty-five observations are recorded for the period A. D. 301 to A. D. 1205, in which the spots, with respect to their size, are compared to eggs, plums, etc. But the Spaniard, J. de Acosta, narrates of Huyana Capac, the Inca of Peru, who died A. D. 1525, that he had observed spots on the sun with his naked eye, and was consequently skeptical as to its divine nature.

In the biography of Charles the Great there is a record under date April 16, 807, of a black spot on the sun, observable for eight days. This phenomena excited no particular attention until Kepler endeavored to explain it by the theory that it was the shadow of Mercury passing between the earth and the sun. But some years later, when the existence of sun-spots was, beyond question, Galileo showed the incorrectness of Kepler's theory, and the latter admitted his error; but Kepler's theory that the spots were caused by intervening stars, was generally accepted, and the phenomena aroused no especial interest.

But a turning point, in the history of sun-spots was inaugurated in 1769 by the observation of the English astronomer, Wilson, that when the spots appear on the middle of the sun they sometimes cast a half shadow, which surrounds the dark spot like an aureole. On November 22d of that year, Wilson observed a large spot, and following it in its motion round the sun, remarked that the further it went from the center of the sun's disk towards its right edge, the more the half shadow on the left side of the spot vanished, and the black core became prominent. He at once sprang to the conclusion that the spots were due to crater-like hollows in the glowing, gaseous envelope of the sun. Unknown to him the same conclusion had already been reached by Schenier and Leonhard Rost.

Starting from this point, Herschel investigated the spots with his own telescope, and came to the conclusion that the sun was a dark object, surrounded by a luminous atmosphere, and with a photosphere floating on its surface. In the luminous atmosphere crater-shaped hollows were caused by currents flowing from the centre outwards, and these hollows laid bare the dark core of the earth, forming the sun-spots.

This view was generally accepted until it was observed that the increase and decrease of the sun-spots occurred at regular intervals. Schwabe in Dessau began his observations in 1826, and persisted down to recent times. By December 31, 1843, he was able to report that the number and uniformity of the sun-spots for the period of his observation were subject to uniform variation, passing in five years from a period of minimum sun-spots to a maximum period, and again in five years to another minimum period.

These time-periods were more precisely determined through one of the most remarkable discoveries of the century, which established a connection between changes in the condition of the sun's body, and physical occurrences on our earth. The English General Sabine, R. Wolf, in Zurich, and Gautier, in Geneva, discovered almost simultaneously, in the year 1852, that Schwabe's periods of increase and decrease in sun-spots corresponded in a remarkable degree to the fluctuations of

the magnetic needle. Precise observation showed that a magnetic needle with a known declination was subject to daily fluctuations, reaching its most easterly point between 8 and 9 A.M., thence passing westward until 2 P.M., returning to its original place by the next morning. The difference in daily position of the needle is called its "variation," and it has long been known that this is greater in summer than in winter. By collecting a large mass of observations the Munich astronomer, Lamont, compiled the variations over a period of ten years, and the three astronomers aforementioned showed that the correspondence between the variation in the sun-spots and the magnetic needle were so close, that their relation to each other was beyond doubt. But Wolf's exceptional labors advanced the subject yet another step. By the collection of data extending over three hundred years, he fixed the periods of alteration more precisely at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  years. Indeed he was able to construct a mathematical formula by means of which he could accurately calculate the order of magnetic variation in advance, thus affording conclusive evidence of its dependence on the periodicity of sun-spots.

*(To be continued.)*

## ON CRIMINAL SUGGESTION.

PROF. J. DEBEUF.

*Monist, Chicago, April.*

A WIDELY known criminal trial has brought before thoughtful minds on both sides of the water this question, viz.: Whether a subject in a hypnotic condition possesses any free will, and whether, in such a state, it is possible to transform him into a criminal, or at least, for the time being into becoming an accomplice in crime. It is not the first time this question has been brought forward; indeed it was agitated at the very beginning of Mesmerism.

Dr. Liebault writing on this subject in 1866, said:

"It has been known for a fact that a man who, up to that moment was of sound mind, hearing a voice continually repeating 'Kill your wife—Kill your children,'—has obeyed the command, incited thereto by an irresistible impulse; and shall the hypnotic subject already predisposed to hallucination, escape this same involuntary impulse? I am firmly convinced, after having made numerous experiments, that a subject to whom is suggested the commission of any bad action, will carry out the crime after his awakening, by reason of what has now become in him a fixed idea. The most moral will become vitiated, the highest minded perverted."

The problem was clearly formulated by Dr. Charpignon, but his opinion is that it is "much easier to restore moral rectitude to a somnambulist who had fallen therefrom, than to pervert the integrity of character of a woman of high moral standing."

At that time the world did not believe in Hypnotism. MM. Richot and Charcot restored it to a place of honor. The school of the Salpêtrière made its advent, and saw in Hypnotism a pathological condition. The rival school of Nancy, following its leader, Dr. Liebault, saw in Hypnotism only a psychological phenomenon.

I may be permitted to say here that my own study of the subject has caused me to pass, so to speak, from one rival camp to the other. The thesis upheld by the school at Nancy, while it found in me, at first, an adherent, finds me to-day an adversary. In "A Visit to the Salpêtrière" in 1886 I wrote:

The somnambulist in the hands of the hypnotiser is less than the corpse which the perfect disciple of Loyola should resemble. He is a slave, with no will other than that of his ruler; and in order to fulfill the commands laid upon him, he will push precaution, prudence, cunning, dissimulation, and falsehood to their extreme limits. He will open and shut doors noiselessly, walk in his stockings; will listen and watch, with what keen sight, with what acute hearing! He will remember anything and everything you want him to, will forget all you desire him to forget. He will in good faith accuse a perfectly innocent man before a Court of Justice. He will have seen every-

thing that in reality he has never seen, if you command him to do so; he will have heard what he never could have heard, and done everything that he never could have done. He will swear by his Household Gods that he has acted throughout of his own free will, without any external pressure, will invent motives if need be, and will completely protect and cover his hypnotiser.

Theoretically such a power is the most dangerous thing on the face of the earth! I believe, though, that practically, excepting what might relate to physical or moral abuses, or tampering with testamentary wills, there is little or no danger. It appears to me that the fear of this has been unduly exaggerated.

Upon these points I am still of the same opinion, with this exception, that what I then feared as probable, I now regard as extremely problematic: a villain contemplating the perpetration of a crime would not easily find an accomplice in a subject of good moral standing; such an accomplice would not only be inapt, but compromising.

The following is one of the "unimpeachable experiments" cited in support of the theory that the hypnotized patient's will is utterly subordinated to that of the hypnotizer.

M. Liégeois believed that he had produced in Miss E—— such absolute automatism, so complete an annihilation of moral sense, and of all liberty of action; that he, without moving a muscle, caused her to place the muzzle of a revolver close to her mother, and fire upon her. The youthful criminal appeared completely awake, and far calmer than were the witnesses of the scene. (Take notice of this.) Her mother reproached her, telling her that she might have killed her. Miss E—— answered, smiling: "I have not killed you, since you are speaking to me now."

Well, shall I say it? The hypothesis of simulation, the simulation which is practiced in the hypnotic state, appears to me the only plausible explanation. The calm, smiling attitude of Miss E—— is an unanswerable proof of this. All experience shows that where the hypnotized are impelled by suggestion to the performance of an act repugnant to their natures, they recoil from it with repugnance.

My own experiments have convinced me that the hypnotic subject under suggestion realizes that he is playing a rôle, not perhaps, strictly in accordance with the rules of ordinary acting, but feeling, nevertheless, that he has a certain part to play, and must enter into the spirit of it.

## RELIGIOUS.

### AN APOSTLE OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

ABEL LEFRANC.

*Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement, Paris, March.*

IT seems, at first sight, as though religious toleration is a very old idea, which has for a long time been recognized as true in the world. Yet, when one looks closer, how much there remains to be done to make this notion thoroughly accepted, even by the mass of cultivated society! It may, perhaps, be claimed that our institutions, in this respect, are in advance of our manners. We no longer burn people who hold a different opinion from ourselves, but we still hate, often without being able to give a reason therefor, an adverse opinion. The idea of religious toleration implies something quite different from gentleness and mildness. In that single phrase is comprised an entire philosophy, an entire theology. For those who have battled for religious toleration, no praise can be too great, no honors can be too many. Not all who have struggled valiantly for this exalted principle have been remembered as they ought to be; and among these partly forgotten heroes is Sebastian Castellion, the apostle, *par excellence*, of religious toleration in the sixteenth century.

Born in 1513, in the village of Saint Martin de Fresne, in the old province of Burgundy, Castellion studied from 1535 to 1540, at Lyons, at a time when that city was the commercial and intellectual centre of France. The general culture of the town, the incomparable group of writers who resided there, caused a

rapid development of ideas dear to the men of the Renaissance. This made Lyons famous, in those days, among the cities of Europe, and it was also a stronghold of the Reformation. Castellion left Trinity College, where he studied at Lyons, a brilliant Humanist and a devoted Lutheran.

In 1540, Castellion became intimately acquainted with Calvin at Strasburg, whither the latter went to live after his expulsion from Geneva. Before Calvin returned to the city with which his name is inseparably connected, Castellion removed thither and became instructor in a college. He was one of a brilliant staff of educators in the institution, who elevated the course of studies, which previously had been too much devoted to what was thought to be practical work. To Castellion was due the introduction of Greek among the studies pursued; and later on he became Director of the college.

He did not long remain on good terms with Calvin. The latter, very tenacious of his dignity, complained that he had not been treated with sufficient deference by Castellion, when the latter sought to have increased the poor pittance he was paid for his labors. Like others, Castellion declared that Calvin's head, strong though it was, had been turned by the power with which he had been entrusted, and that he had become a pope. A good fighter was Calvin, and he did not allow those who brought such accusations against him to remain in peace. At last Castellion found unendurable the active animosity of Calvin, and removed to Basle, where he died in 1563 at the age of forty-eight.

Among Castellion's numerous works are two translations of the Bible, one into Latin, the other into French. In these versions he has treated the Scriptures as a work of which the phraseology is human, but the thought divine. He had a dislike for paraphrase and he spared no pains to find the proper word to express the thought of the original. In certain places, says a competent judge, the text of these translations is worth a commentary.

Yet that for which Castellion should longest be remembered and for which he deserves immortal honor, is the part he took in the tragedy of Servetus. The circumstances which preceded and accompanied this sad drama are well-known. The polemics which followed the burning of Servetus are less well-known, and in regard to these there have long been prevalent great errors which have been corrected by an admirable book\* by Mr. Buisson, just published, and which the author has had in hand for twenty-five years.

It has been said over and over again, during the last three centuries, that there was perfect unanimity among all Protestants as to the conduct of Calvin. All the theologians, it has been declared, all the clergy of the Swiss churches, all the governments of the Protestant countries, all parties at Geneva including the party hostile to Calvin, the most illustrious representatives of Reform in Germany, in France, in all Lutheran or Calvinist countries appear to have fully approved of Calvin's acts from Melancthon to Peter Martyr, from Bullinger to Sleiden. So that it has been written "It was not Calvin who was guilty of burning the unfortunate Spanish physician at the stake, but the Protestantism of his time."

This bubble Mr. Buisson pricks, and it disappears completely. The minute investigations of the biographer of Castellion prove conclusively the injustice of this accusation against Protestantism. Calvin, some months after the burning of Servetus undertook to justify his deed in a famous little pamphlet. The arguments of this pamphlet, however, a month after its appearance were completely demolished by a grave and eloquent work, entitled the "*Traité des hérétiques*," which was signed by Martin Bellie, but which was the production of a group of Italian and French refugees residing at Basle. Of this work it is shown that Castellion was the principal author. It was his pen which expressed and shaped and

\* *Sebastien Castellion sa vie et son œuvre* (1513-63). 2 vols., 8vo. Paris: Rachette. 1892.

arranged not only his own arguments, but those of his co-workers. The personal mark of the adversary of Calvin is indisputable in many places. This work, says Michelet, is the first Protestant manifesto in favor of liberty of conscience, and which proclaimed the grand law of religious toleration. Its adversaries paid the book the highest compliment in their power by christening the religious toleration which it defended, *Bellianism*. The doctrines of this admirable composition Castellion fortified, if that were possible, by a little book, entitled *Contra libellum Calvinii*, of which he was the sole author. The principle of religious toleration needs no better advocate or defender than these two masterly works.

#### THE ENGLISH BIBLE IN THE COLLEGE CURRICULUM.

GEORGE EDWARD REED.

*University Magazine, New York, April.*

IT is a somewhat discreditable fact that in very few of the universities and colleges of America is there any adequate provision for intelligent and faithful study of a book believed, by Christians at least, to contain the word of God to man.

The same is true of our Theological Seminaries. True, there is liberal provision for studying the Scriptures in the language in which they were originally written, but, as we all know, largely for training in linguistic and exegetical laws or for the building up of systems of Theology within them for the purposes of pure Biblical science. But of the study of the English Bible, considered as a literary or historical monument, or as a great world-book on religion, there is, generally speaking, well-nigh utter neglect.

I believe, nevertheless, that there is abundant reason for the introduction in the courses of our colleges and universities of facilities for the scholarly and scientific study of the English Bible, if only for the exalted character of its literature and its high historical value.

Let it be borne in mind that the instruction proposed is distinctly Biblical rather than Theological. It does not propose either the construction or criticism of a system of doctrine. Neither is its field identical with that of Christian Evidence, for the study of which all colleges make more or less provision. The aim, rather, is to proceed with scholarly precision along the lines of modern historical and philological investigation; to present, in thoroughly scientific manner, the fruits of the latest and most important archaeological discoveries in their bearing upon the Biblical records; in short, to test Biblical history precisely as you would test any other history, and this by going directly to original sources, both monumental and literary, for the information desired; by meeting with honesty and candor, the difficulties constantly arising in inquiring minds, while, at the same time, furnishing such guidance as to methods and Bibliography, as will make later study both easy and profitable.

Who can doubt that, from such scientific and critical study of the Word of God in our colleges, there would result, not only a broader and profounder knowledge of the great facts of the Bible, but also a broader and more fervent faith in its mission?

Work of this description, however, demands, qualifications not easily found in one not specifically trained for its accomplishment. To be successful here, to meet the requirements of the situation, he should be a man familiar, not only with Hebrew and Greek, but also with those other Oriental languages, through the knowledge of which alone will it be possible for him to handle the rich archaeological materials which the long buried monuments of Egypt, of Palestine, of Babylon, of Nineveh, now so abundantly afford.

Further, he must be a man with broad, comprehensive grasp of the history of Oriental peoples and religions, while, at the same time, full of devout Christian sentiment and evangelical

experience. If requirements, such as these, be deemed somewhat high, higher, indeed, than that demanded in many other lines of work, our answer is that the requirements of an instructor in a field so important as this, should be so high that students should be able to rely, with unlimited confidence, upon their belief in the extent and thoroughness of the scientific attainments of the man, whom they must regard as being, in some sense, their spiritual guide. Not simply pious men, not "goody-goody" men, not successful ministers, not even critical exegetes, are demanded, but, rather, men of widest linguistic power, of archaeological acumen, of rarest philological ability, of profoundly philosophic spirit.

Only through such means as these, in this age of questioning and speculation, will earnest, thoughtful young men be held to the old foundations, or be trained to the defense of the faith, for the maintenance and propagation of which the majorities of the colleges and universities of the country were founded and endowed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### THE SPEAKER IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

*Arena, Boston, April.*

A SPEAKER is one who speaks. Why is it, then, that in our National House of Representatives, and in the Legislatures of our States, the one member who does not speak on any question before the House is the Speaker—usage requiring him, should he wish to speak, to leave the chair, and temporarily abrogate his functions as Speaker?

For an answer to this question we must go back to the British Parliament, where it is a primary function of the presiding member of the House of Commons to speak for the Commons in addressing the Crown. As early as the time of Edward III. this spokesman for the House came to be addressed as "Mr. Speaker"; and to-day, in England, the original significance of the title is still to be seen. At the meeting of a new Parliament, Her Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners, summons the members of the House of Commons to the bar of the Peers, and signifies her pleasure that the Commons choose a Speaker; that is, one who may speak for them in matters on which she may wish to address them. The Commons forthwith return to their Chamber, and proceed to the election of such Speaker. On the following day the Speaker-elect, with the Commons, is summoned to the Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her Majesty's approbation of the selection, who thereupon becomes Mr. Speaker. Then, in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom, Mr. Speaker lays claim to their "ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, and especially to freedom from arrest and molestation for their persons and servants; to freedom of speech in debate; to free access to Her Majesty whenever occasion may require it; and that the most favorable construction may be put on all their proceedings." The Commons, being returned to their Chamber, Mr. Speaker reports that Her Majesty has confirmed to them their ancient rights and privileges, "in as full and ample a manner as they have heretofore been granted or allowed by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors."

There is a wide difference in the powers wielded by the English and American Speakers. Aside from his authority to speak for the House in *pro forma* audiences with the Crown, the English Speaker is simply a presiding officer. He has no power to appoint committees, that being done by the House itself. He has no power to advance or to stifle Bills, and can neither promote nor retard legislation. In case of a tie it is usual for him to give the casting vote in such a manner as to leave the matter to be decided by the House itself at a subsequent vote. He must take cognizance only of forms, orders,



and rules. He cannot ignore a new member, but must, under the rules, recognize a member who has not spoken in the House, in preference to other members rising at the same time. He must be rigidly just, and on assuming the Chair must abandon all partisan affiliations. In short, the English Speaker is simply a presiding officer, but a presiding officer so impartial that much questioning of his decisions would scandalize all England.

The American Speaker is far more than a presiding officer. He appoints the committees through which all business must pass, and in which any measure he objects to may be blocked. Through the Committee on Rules he can largely define how the House shall be governed in its procedure, and by the exercise of his discretion he can overlook or refuse to recognize a member whom he does not wish to speak. His influence reaches to the most trivial matters, and affects the whole business of the House. He is necessarily a partisan of the most pronounced kind: the recognized leader of the dominant party in the House, chosen under the caucus system by a majority of the majority. His great purpose is to promote the policy of his party. He is, in fact, the governor, almost the master of the popular and stronger branch of the national legislature—the next man in power to the President, and in some respects more powerful than he.

With the view of raising their Speaker beyond personal interest in legislation, the House of Commons gives him an annual salary of \$30,000, paid, like that of the judges of the courts, out of the consolidated fund. He is also provided with a splendid official residence in the palatial Parliament buildings; and on retirement, usually after many years of service, it is thought due to the dignity of the place he has filled that he should receive a yearly pension of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars for the remainder of his life.

The American Speaker receives a salary of \$8,000; \$3,000 more than other members. He has no official residence, nor is any allowance made for one, or for any of his expenses. If he has been honest, he goes out of office a poor man, with the struggle for daily bread still before him.

#### CHICAGO AND ITS EXHIBITION.

HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD.

*Nineteenth Century, London, April.*

A BRILLIANT writer has described Chicago as a "purposeless hell." At certain periods of the summer, the second half of the description is not without justification; but in what respect Chicago or its population lacks purpose I am at a loss to imagine. The collective purpose of Chicago is to become the biggest city on earth. The individual purpose of every individual citizen of Chicago is to make the greatest possible number of dollars in the shortest possible space of time. The individual very frequently succeeds. The community is in a fair way to success.

To the average Englishman, Chicago is not much more than a name, a city in the middle of the United States that got burnt down the other day and is now being built up in the rough, while its people devote themselves mainly to the wholesale slaughter of hogs by machinery.

To the inhabitants of Chicago, this ignorance is naturally irritating. Chicago knows all about London and Paris. How can London and Paris be so ignorant, so indifferent about Chicago? The American insists upon his country's merits being admired. He is not content unless you definitely express your belief in the superiority of American institutions, and if you hesitate to do so, there will be no hesitation in the manner in which he will state his own views on the subject. This is a youthful but perfectly honest condition of mind, which peoples, as well as individuals, grow out of, and I am by no means certain that it is a bit more objectionable than the insincere depreciation of ourselves and our institutions to which Eng-

lishmen are given. It is, however, better to confine one's criticism to what is admirable.

During the next two years it is probable that Chicago will have a far greater number of visitors than in any similar period of her history. Of all those millions there will be none, capable of being impressed, who will not be astonished at what they find. In all the world there is perhaps no site better suited for a prosperous city, no site less adapted for a beautiful one. Its geographical position is so favorable, that, once established as a trade centre, all artificial channels along which trade flows, have been compelled to direct themselves upon it. The whole railway system of the Northern States has focussed itself upon Chicago. It is hardly possible to imagine any conditions, any altered state of things which can deprive the city of the advantageous position she has attained.

And as the people of Chicago have done their best to utilize to the utmost the commercial advantages of their situation, so also have they employed foresight and skill to counteract its disadvantages. Situated on the side of a flat-shored lake on the edge of an enormous plain, there are no physical features of beauty or attraction in sight. To atone for this the designers of the city have determined to inclose within its boundaries as many areas of open space as possible, and to give to those areas the greatest possible resemblance to rural beauty. They have encircled the city with a splendid ring of boulevards, expanding here and there into magnificent parks, so that no district of the city is without its own breathing space, its own playground. To-day these boulevards are outside the city proper. To-morrow—in five or six years—they will be within its actual limits. Fortunately there is one direction in which Chicago cannot grow, and that is toward the lake.

Having so much to show that is worth showing, is it any matter of surprise that the people of Chicago seized on the suggestion that the quarter centenary of Columbus's discovery of America should be celebrated by an international exhibition; and set to work with characteristic energy to secure for their city this magnificent advertisement? France had had the best and biggest exhibition. America must have a better, and, above all, a bigger one. That was settled by common consent? The question was "Where?" New York was naturally first suggested, but the West put in its claim for Chicago. The struggle narrowed down to a fight between the two cities. The Western city enforced her argument by promptly undertaking to raise ten millions of dollars, and this powerful argument settled the matter. New York was, at first, incredulous, then exasperated. Her pride was touched.

It might be thought that it would have been more consonant with the general tendency of American politics to make the exhibition a national one only. It seems hardly reasonable that a country should one day establish a tariff intended to keep out foreign trade, and the next, organize an exhibition, one main purpose of which would be to encourage foreign traders. Fortunately, however, human affairs are seldom governed by principles of pure logic, and the same Congress which passed the McKinley Tariff Act, also provided a most admirable opportunity for those who are injured by the tariff, at home and abroad, to demonstrate to the Americans, if they can, how serious are the losses it will inflict upon the people.

It is true that, for the European countries, participation presents some special difficulties. Chicago is a long way off. Nor does it quite rank with Paris as a pleasure resort. We are all of us too glad of an excuse to go to Paris. The delights of Chicago are less familiar.

On the other hand, the commercial importance of our being well represented in Chicago is very great. Even if it were not worth while for us to take our products there to show them to the Americans, we must remember that all the world will be there, and it is of first-class importance that we should make a good show in competition with the United States, which seeks by this exhibition to attract the trade of South America.

## Books.

*THE GENUINE LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO JAMES EARL OF BOTHWELL*: Found in His Secretary's Closet after His Decease, and Now in the Possession of a Gentleman of Oxford. Discovering the Greatest and Most Secret Transactions of Her Time. Translated from the French Originals by Edward Simmonds, Late of Christ's Church College, Oxford. Never Before Made Publick. To which is added Remarks on each Letter, with an Abstract of her Life, in a Letter to the "Bookseller" from an Unknown Hand. The Second Edition. Westminster: MDCCXXVI. Edited and Arranged, with Introduction, by J. Watts de Peyster, LL.D. 1892.

[A pamphlet published in 1726 is here reprinted with the original orthography and typography. The long title-page is a table of contents as well. The Editor seems to have no doubt of the authenticity of the eleven letters here published, noting as one mark of such authenticity that Darnley is mentioned in them as Darly, which Patrick—one of the most careful investigators of this subject—assures his readers was undoubtedly the only proper way to spell the name of Mary's second husband. General de Peyster's opinion on such a point is entitled to great weight. He has written much about the Scottish Queen, and studied deeply all the Mary Stuart literature—now a library of some size in itself. Still, one would like to have some information about this "Gentleman of Oxford," and how he came by the Letters here reprinted. It would also be more satisfactory to know if the French originals are still in existence. There are not lacking, however, internal marks of genuineness in the epistles. They manifest Mary's undoubted manly spirit, her bitter hatred of Elizabeth—whose moral character is here well blackened—her shrewd judgment of character, her thorough appreciation of the falsity of the plotting knaves by whom she was surrounded, the completeness with which she had learned the lesson taught her by Catherine de Medici, "to wear a countenance the reverse of her heart," and the thoroughly feminine resolution to have her own way despite all obstacles. We give an extract declaring the passionate love of the writer for Bothwell, one of many declarations of a like kind in the Letters.]

I HAVE these three days waited an opportunity to convey to you the tender meanings of my soul, and must not waste the precious moment on dull narration. No time is pleasing to me that is not spent in giving you new demonstrations of my affection; well may I err in the rules of Government and State when all my thoughts are taken up with love. And yet, perhaps, I should be less capable than I am, if my concern for the establishment of your happiness did not make me, now and then, apply myself to those maxims which alone can have the power to fix it—the ambition I have to make you great, keeps alive my desire of continuing so myself—the sceptre, I am very certain, would soon grow too unwieldy for the weakness of my hand were it not for the charming hope I should shortly have the means to transfer it to yours; 'tis there I wish to see it shine, and look on myself as the steward of the glorious relict. I do believe, however, that there are joys in my power to bestow, infinitely more valuable to you than this; but I think not my heart and person sufficient reward for the merits of my Bothwell, and long for the happy hour when I may give a kingdom in dowry with my love. Till then I cannot say my joy is perfectly complete, nor will I ever rest till this, the supremest desire my soul can know, is accomplished.

*THE UNSEEN FRIEND*. By Lucy Larcom. 18mo, pp. 217. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1892.

[This effort, by a deeply religious woman, to increase spirituality in the minds of her readers, to turn human thoughts habitually to the Creator, in His quality of Father and Friend of humanity, is made exclusively from the point of view of Christianity, although few of its orthodox dogmas are even so much as alluded to. The book is not of the kind which relies much on logic or argument, but deals rather with sentiment. Through the little volume, with its abundant quotations, runs a vein of mysticism, perhaps inseparable from its theme, although the author takes much trouble to defend herself from the charge of being a mystic. Her labor, however, appears superfluous, since in writing about things transcending human experience it seems necessary to dwell in cloud-land. Unlike the large majority of mystics, Miss Larcom does not depreciate the human body and the animal senses, and we give her observations on that point, as also a quotation from F. D. Maurice, which she makes with approval. Many persons, we apprehend, will consider these words of Maurice mysticism, pure and simple.]

"INSTEAD of seeing the light of God," says Max Müller, "in every ray of light, hearing His voice in every note of music, and feeling His presence in the touch of every loving hand, our wise philosophers turn round and say that what they want is what cannot be seen and cannot be heard and cannot be touched; and, until they have that, their knowledge is not worth having. I maintain that the eye is brought into actual contact with the Infinite, and that what we

feel through the pressure on all our senses is the pressure of the Infinite. Our senses—if I may say so—feel nothing but the Infinite; and out of that plenitude they apprehend the Infinite."

If form is shaped by the indwelling Spirit—if every human body implies a soul, and every soul a body, and both together make the human being—then our senses cannot be wholly animal; they must be pervaded with what is most real in us, with the essence of our inmost life; they must be human and spiritual; or must at least, as our life deepens, be constantly deepening through the human into the spiritual.

Death, like this external existence of which it is a result, is only an appearance. Are they not near us,—our best-beloved invisible ones? Can they not make their presence known to us? Undoubtedly, though in ways of which we are not always conscious. Living and loving still, they cannot have ceased from doing—from helping.

"Do we not know," remarks F. D. Maurice, "what their occupations must be? Most truly the occupations of heavenly creatures, because devoted to the succor and comforting of those who are walking and often missing their way upon earth. A light falls upon the pages of a book;—it seems as if some one were showing you the true sense of it. Why not he who wrote it?—he who, perhaps, understood his own words but imperfectly when he set them down, but who has learned the signification of them since. A room brings back the memory of faces that were once seen, of voices that were once heard in it:—why may not those faces be looking at us—those voices be giving to us reproofs and consolations? If we thought so, we should care little for mock messages from the departed;—the real would be infinitely precious and awful."

*LIFE IN CHRIST*: A Study of the Scriptural Doctrine on the Nature of Man, the Object of the Divine Incarnation, and the Conditions of Human Immortality. By Edward White. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 12mo, pp. 543. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

[In 1846, the author of this work published a volume with the same title as the one before us. The first edition of the book now under consideration appeared in 1875, and, though maintaining the same doctrine as its predecessor, was entirely new, with the exception of a few revised pages. This latest edition of the publication of 1875 represents the effect of the friendly and adverse criticism to which the first two editions were subjected. The object of the book, as declared by Mr. White, is to exhibit the bearings of its central doctrine of Immortality on the present state of Anthropology, and on the acknowledged truths of Revelation. As to Immortality, the contention of the author is, that the orthodox and current opinion about the soul of man being, as a general thing, immortal, is altogether erroneous, being entirely unsupported by Scripture; that, consequently, the idea of eternal misery for the wicked is equally fallacious; that when the Bible speaks of the second death, it means annihilation; that immortality is granted to those alone, who accept it as the free gift of God in Christ and seek for it by patient continuance in well-doing. The discussion of the theme here presented covers a wide ground, and examines the nature of man as considered under the light of science only; the Old Testament doctrine on life and death; the New Testament doctrine on the object of the Divine Incarnation and the Method of Redemption; the New Testament doctrine of future punishment; and the bearing of the doctrine of life in Christ on the faith and practice of mankind. We give the comments of the author on the ideas of God prevailing in Christendom and especially in the Roman Catholic Church.]

THE conceptions of God long prevailing in Christendom have been such as to render atheism in its various forms a tempting refuge from the haunting spectres of superstition. The minds of men have been overshadowed by ideas of Deity which revolt the soul precisely in proportion to its general intelligence and morality. The atheism of Europe has become almost a necessary solvent to eat out the mythology with which men's minds have been filled for centuries; and so to make room for a true conception of the God of Nature and Revelation, at once the terrible destroyer of sinful beings and the glorious Life-Giver.

The God of orthodox Romanism is a being surpassingly evil. Occupied from eternal ages in revolving the plan of creation, He has at last brought mankind into existence under the inherited curse of original sin, native immortality, and endless suffering, as the consequence of Adam's transgression; and, though interposing to save some from the everlasting flames, has abandoned the vast majority to a pagan ignorance which ensures (as St. Francis Xavier assured his catechumens) the doom of "endless misery." This Being is represented as pacified towards His elect by the sacrifice of His innocent Son; while, nevertheless, His favor is to be still sought, chiefly through the interposi-

tion of Mary and other earth-born mediators—in a worship which is fatal in most cases to the spiritual aspirations of the soul.

Was there ever a combination of ideas more immoral, more fitted to provoke men to atheistic reaction? Such has been its effect everywhere in Europe. Except the Roman Catholic clergy and their feminine *entourage*, it could scarcely be anticipated that persons of average sense or sensibility would long endure the burden. The progress of knowledge has, with rare exceptions, been co-extensive with scepticism in Roman Catholic countries, and the issue has usually been, as in the city of Rome itself, in pantheistic or atheistic conclusions. A Spinoza, a Hume, and a Spencer, are everywhere the inevitable counterparts of a Bellarmine, a Baronius, and a Billo.

Surely, it is something more than a hopeful speculation, that when a brighter representation of the living God of Christianity dawns, like a gladdening sunrise, on the scientific world; when it is understood that Redemption, which so many centuries have celebrated, has, in truth, been nothing less than a movement of the Being Who is Eternal to bless with Immortality in His own image the ephemeron "who is of a few days and full of trouble"; a new spirit may enter into many of the minds which devote themselves to the investigation of nature. The chief intellectual temptation to atheism will be taken away.

*NOT ON CALVARY: A Layman's Plea for Mediation in the Temptation in the Wilderness.* Light boards, pp. 46. New York: Charles T. Dillingham & Co. 1892.

[This little book, which appears anonymously, is an argument in favor of giving to the word Redemption, in the domain of religion, the simple signification of "buying back" which it universally holds elsewhere. It cannot be said that the nameless author has had the good fortune to escape the difficulties and tangles which have beset all others who have attempted to formulate a "plan of salvation"; and it is likely to strike many readers that he has given the Devil more than his due; yet it is scarcely to be denied that his theory is more pleasing, if not more logical, than that which holds to a "Father's love incongruously blended with a stern retributive justice that could be satisfied only by the ignominious death of the Innocent." Very sensibly the author remarks that the time has gone by when doubt or honest inquiry can be met with the "hush of a holy awe," or silenced with an exhortation to accept mystery as the evidence of Divine truth.]

IN the domain of religion, as in every other department of thought, consistent reasoning and accurate expression is demanded.

In our inquiry regarding redemption we must consider, first, the value to be regained—man's spiritual freedom; second, who was its then lawful holder?—"the Prince of the world;" third, from whose original possession had it passed?—God's; fourth, what was the price demanded by its lawful or potent holder in return for its transfer to its original possessor?—the anticipated dominion over our Lord by His subjection through the weakness of the flesh.

Then Jesus was led of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.

Let us not forget that it was this trial, not that at Gethsemane or on Calvary, which the Holy Spirit dignified with its presence. Is it plausible that this humiliation of divinity to the devil was only as an example to us to resist evil? No; only something of far deeper meaning, of subtler force, can reasonably account for this humiliation of our Lord at the hands of the Arch Rebel—the almost divine before he fell, still almost divine in the grandeur and scope of his power.

He had induced angels in Heaven to rebel. God's image in the environment of flesh he had successfully tempted to evil; there remained only one possible victory,—his conquest over Divinity exposed to his power through the weakness of humanity—and presumably without that victory his eventual subjugation would be complete.

Is it not more reasonable to suppose that Satan invited this last great contest, wherein success meant a resuming, even an increase, of his once almost divine power; but defeat would be a rendering back to God of the power He had given him; and so through this exposure and humiliation and contest of our Lord with Satan came the *buying back* of the God-given, but misused, power over man? Is not this a more tenable theory than that a loving Father demanded the sacrifice of His Son to appease His anger toward a race that had been drawn into sin by a superior sinful being whom He had created, and still maintained in all his seductive and debasing power?

[This shows the author's position; and, like a doughty knight, he proceeds to maintain it in clearly stated argument and by quotations from the words and history of Christ. Those who read the book will form their own judgment of his success.]

*THE BERING SEA CONTROVERSY.* By Stephen Berrian Stanton, Ph.D., of the New York Bar. Cloth, pp. 102. New York: Albert H. King. 1892.

[To those who have taken an interest in the question at issue between this country and Great Britain in regard to our rights in the Bering Sea, and the encroachment of Canadian sealers thereon, this volume will prove a convenient source of reference and information. It is divided into nine chapters, as follows: I. Seizures and Negotiations; II. The American Position; III. Russian Rights in Bering Sea; IV. *Mare Liberum* vs. *Mare Clausum*; V. Prescription; VI. Exceptions to the rule of *Mare Liberum*; VII. The Bering Sea not within the Exceptions to the Rule of *Mare Liberum*; VIII. *Mare Liberum* in American History; IX. The International Police Power Conferred by the Exigencies of Pelagic Sealing, and its Interlocutory Exercise by the United States. The author states that the subject is brought down to February 11, 1892. A list of authorities is appended. We present a brief digest of the conclusions reached in Chapter VII.]

THE application of the foregoing principles of international law to the Bering Sea permits but one conclusion. A strait it obviously is not; nor does the marginal belt jurisdiction include the fishing ground of Canadian sealers. In the character of an inclosed sea, it is deficient in the necessary complete inclosure by land. As a bay or gulf it fails to enter the category of closed seas. Waiving all physico-geographical objections to such a classification, it still lacks two of the essentials of such a sea, *i. e.*, defensibility of the entrance (if indeed it can be said to have any entrance) and possessibility. At its *quasi* entrance, the navies of the world might ride abreast and yet be out of each other's sight. The mere name of bay or gulf does not necessarily carry with it the idea of possessibility.

*RECORD OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1891.* Exhibiting the Most Important Discoveries and Improvements in All the Branches of Engineering; Architecture and Building; Mining and Metallurgy; the Mechanic Arts; Industrial Technology and the Useful Arts; Photography; Chemistry; Medicine and Surgery; Printing; the Generation, Measurement, Transmission, and Application of Electricity; the Telegraph and Telephone; Meteorology and Aeronauty; Astronomy, etc. By Robert Grimschard, M. E., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 1892.

THIS book consists of carefully digested and concisely written brief abstracts of important discoveries or advances made during the year 1891 in the following branches of science, or rather scientific technology: Steam Engineering; General Mechanical Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Marine Engineering; and Ship Building; Locomotives; Railways—Permanent Way; Railway Rolling Stock; Proposed Railways; Fast Railway Runs; Miscellaneous Railway Items; Canals; Tunnels; Bridges; Architecture and Building; Mining and Quarrying; Metallurgy and Foundry Practice; Machine Shop Practice; Wood-working Machinery; Wheel-making Machinery; Textile Machinery; Transmission of Power; Industrial Technology; Photography; General Physics; Medicine; Surgery; Printing and Typewriting; Electricity; Telegraphy; the Telephone; Military; Ordnance and Firearms; Meteorology; Aeronauty; Agriculture; Intercommunication; and Miscellaneous. The book contains a complete analytical index covering 24 pp.

*THE PROBLEM OF JESUS.* By George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. Revised edition. Half Cloth. 12mo, pp. 36. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1892.

[This little volume discusses the great problem which forms its title, from two points of view: first, philosophical—How will you account for Jesus of Nazareth? and, second, practical—What will you do with Him? The author holds that Jesus is a phenomenon: first, in respect to His personality; second, in respect to His religion; third, in respect to His influence. We make a brief digest from the chapter treating the practical problem.]

JESUS declared that He was a teacher sent from God; He taught that He is the sole Deliverer of mankind; He claims to be still alive, and from His home in the heavens demands earth's allegiance and adoration. He announces that He is the final Judge of mankind. These are tremendous claims. If He is to be believed, our treatment of Him is decisive of our own destinies. What, then, will you do with Jesus of Nazareth? It is a personal question. Do not answer as Pontius Pilate answered. Be true to your nobler instincts. With the Roman centurion, standing by the cross, exclaim:

"THIS IS THE SON OF GOD!"



## The Press.

### POLITICAL.

#### MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY. THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg April 13, made the following declaration in its platform:

The sentiment of the Pennsylvania Democracy is overwhelmingly for the renomination to the Presidency of the man who gave to his party intellectual and political leadership, and to the country a pure and elevated Administration. We declare our conviction that the best interests of the party and of the country demand the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland as President, and we are confident that under his leadership the principles of Democracy will win a glorious victory; and, to the end that the vote and influence of Pennsylvania may be most effectively heard and felt, the delegates this day chosen are directed to act as a unit in all matters entrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of the majority of the delegates.

A motion to substitute for this a resolution instructing the delegates positively to vote for Mr. Cleveland so long as his name remains before the National Convention was defeated.

The Philadelphia Record (Dem.) says in its news report:

During the delivery of Mr. Beltzhoover's speech he was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers. When he made his first reference to Cleveland a spectator in the rear of the hall shouted: "Hill—what's the matter with Hill?" A few feeble cheers and a heavy volley of groans greeted this outburst.

The incident is described thus in the Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.):

A stout individual in the back of the gallery wanted to introduce a cheer for Hill, but he was vigorously hissed and greeted with cries of "Put him out." He attempted to enter into a controversy with the whole Convention, but they wouldn't have it, and a number of Sergeants-at-Arms were sent to suppress him.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), April 14.—The platform is made up of the soundest timber and is honest, wise, and patriotic to the core. It has the unmistakable flavor of intelligent conviction most manfully and concisely expressed. It calls for the renomination of Grover Cleveland because he "gave to his party intellectual and political leadership and to the country a pure and elevated Administration." That brief sentence tells the whole story and presents the fullest justification for the action of yesterday's Convention.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), April 14.—There is no mistake in the indorsement of Grover Cleveland. That is a platform in itself. The adoption of the unit rule, by which a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation will control its voice, will enable the State to make its weight felt for the candidate of its choice and give it a potentiality it could not otherwise have in influencing the action of the National Convention.

Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.), April 14.—The Democratic Convention at Harrisburg fully represented the party in being enthusiastically in favor of Cleveland for President. Even those politicians originally opposed to him found it expedient to go with the tide and yield him lip service at least.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), April 14.—The Pennsylvania Democratic friends of Governor Pattison have done a wise thing. They have gone with the tide. They have thrown the influence of a great State to Cleveland. Pennsylvania will be a factor in the Convention. If Cleveland is to be the nominee, the [Pattison] Administration forces are back of him, with a Cabinet office, in the event of a Democratic triumph in November, looming up in the background. If common sense shall prevail, Governor Pattison is in a position to benefit from the Cleveland following in return. It is excellent politics.

Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.), April 14.—The Democrats of Pennsylvania in Convention have refused to instruct their delegates for Cleveland, voting down a resolution distinctly drawn for that purpose. This fact must be a painful surprise to the friends of Cleveland everywhere and particularly to his sincere and earnest sup-

porters in this State. This blunt refusal to favor Mr. Cleveland simply puts a delegation of sixty-four in the market, as the manipulator of yesterday's Convention intended it should. The question is not now, shall the Pennsylvania delegation vote as the Democrats of Pennsylvania desire it to do, but who bids the highest? By the unit rule—which has been so vigorously denounced as a part of the hated machine methods in New York—the delegation is placed in the hands of one man, and that person a notorious political huckster. He, therefore, now stands at the auction-block ready to knock down his new chattel to the best bidder.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.), April 14.—The oppressive unit rule, the adoption of which by the Hill men in New York is denounced by the Cleveland followers, was enforced at Harrisburg, and whenever Mr. Harrity decides that the time has come to cast Pennsylvania's sixty-four votes for Pattison, they will be thrown to him in a solid block. In this respect, and in the high-handed manner in which the anti-Harrity delegates from Allegheny were kicked out and their places given to men who had not been elected, the Cleveland-Harrity men of Pennsylvania have given pointers to even the wicked Hill schemers and "snappers" in New York. That such things as were done at Harrisburg can be done in the name of reform by those who claim to represent the best element of the party as against the "disreputable Hill gang," is indeed a suggestive comment.

#### THE NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

The following resolution was adopted by the State Convention of the Nebraska Democrats (Omaha, April 14):

RESOLVED, That because by common consent of the National Democracy he stands before all others for the great primary issue of tariff reform and its sequence, honest administration, and because, whatever differences exist among Democrats touching minor questions, he, more than any other man, has the confidence and could command the support of the Democratic party, as also of others who favor tariff and administrative reform in all sections of the country, Grover Cleveland would be the fittest and best candidate for President.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), April 15.—The action of the Nebraska Democratic State Convention yesterday shows how rapid is the collapse of the free silver movement. There is no part of the country where this movement seemed stronger two years ago than in Kansas and Nebraska. Republicans and Democrats alike appeared to be carried away by the craze. The Kansas Republicans in their State Convention of 1890 adopted a resolution declaring that "we demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic Administration, led by ex-President Grover Cleveland." The same year the Democrats of Nebraska adopted a platform condemning the Republicans for their unfriendliness to silver, and saying that "We declare ourselves in favor of the free coinage of silver." The free coinage men went to yesterday's Convention expecting to repeat the declaration of 1890, but only one member of the whole Committee on Resolutions favored such a deliverance. The champion of silver, Congressman Bryan, then decided to carry the fight into the Convention itself, supposing that he would find an overwhelming majority of the delegates on his side; but although he is an exceedingly forcible speaker, and made the best possible case for his side, he was beaten by 247 to 229. Cleveland is stronger than ever with Democrats because they see that it was only his determined stand against free coinage which saved the party from the fatal mistake of absolute committal to the heresy. Now that the craze is beginning to collapse, it will not be long before it is gone, and then it will be hard to realize that only two years ago it was so widespread and threatening.

#### AS TO MASSACHUSETTS.

New York Sun (Dem.), April 18.—The banner Democratic District in Massachusetts is

the 9th Congress District, where the Mugwump Cleveland promoters were powerless to prevent the election of Hill delegates to the National Convention, or the passage of resolutions declaring that with Hill as its candidate the Democracy will triumph in the coming Presidential campaign. In 1890 Russell received for Governor in this district 12,163 votes against 5,952 for Brackett, the Republican candidate. The Democratic plurality was 6,211, the largest in any district of the State. In 1891 Russell's majority over Allen was 6,667 in the 9th. Governor Russell's majority over Allen in the whole State last year was only 6,467. The 9th District, therefore, elected him. As the Boston Journal remarks, with disinterested acumen, it is puerile folly to pretend that Senator Hill has no strength among the Massachusetts Democracy.

Boston Journal (Rep.), April 16.—The Massachusetts Democratic managers found it a comparatively easy matter to manipulate the State Convention so as to secure from it resolutions in favor of Mr. Cleveland and delegates representing his interests; though the support given Alderman Keenan's Hill resolutions showed that the New York Senator had a considerable following in the Convention. The District Conventions proved more difficult to control, and the untried old-line Democrats, relieved from the pressure of the Mugwump element, have disclosed their natural affiliations and preferences in a manner which will greatly embarrass the Cleveland managers in their representations of the Massachusetts Democracy as a unit for Cleveland. Let us summarize briefly the results in these Conventions. Taking them in their numerical order, we find that in the 2d the Cleveland delegates were successful by the narrow margin of five votes; in the 4th Cleveland delegates were chosen; in the 5th Hill portraits on the platform indicated the controlling elements, and both the delegates chosen are anti-Cleveland men; in the 6th the Hill delegates missed election by only fifteen votes; in the 7th there was a turbulent Convention and a bolt, and no resolutions were adopted or pledges imposed; in the 8th Cleveland resolutions were adopted; the Convention in the 9th District indorsed Hill with great enthusiasm, turned a cold shoulder upon Russell as well as Cleveland, and elected Hill delegates. In the 10th and 11th Districts the delegates are not pledged but are Cleveland men, and in the latter Cleveland resolutions were adopted; and in the 12th the delegates chosen declined to commit themselves to Cleveland.

Boston Herald (Ind.), April 16.—Six or eight weeks ago it was affirmed that there was not much doubt that Mr. Hill would have quite half of the delegates that were sent from Massachusetts, for the reason that those who represent his interest were carrying on an active campaign in the centres of population, while the Cleveland men were singularly apathetic. But in the last two or three weeks a very great change has taken place. The expressions in favor of Cleveland's candidacy in other parts of the country have reacted upon Massachusetts, and some of the Democratic politicians, who had no special fondness for Mr. Cleveland, have discovered that, with Senator Hill as a candidate, the Democracy in Massachusetts would be effectually "snowed under," without the hope of coming to the surface again for a number of years. It is this realization, combined with the assumption of an aggressive tone on the part of the Cleveland men, that has changed the appearance of things, and it is this that gave to the advocates of Senator Hill at the various [district] Conventions the manifest appearance of supporting a waning cause.

#### VARIOUS OPINIONS.

Interview with Hon. William C. Whitney, New York Times, April 14.—For good or ill, the issue of the Democratic party at the present time is tariff reform—not Free Trade, not the destruction of our industries in any way that have grown up under present tariff laws.

but relief from over-protection unnecessary for the prosperity of our industries, from the overtaxation of the people that results from it, from enriching a few at the expense of the many, and from extravagance in public expenditures which results from their desire to sustain this overtaxation. The battle of 1892 has to be fought upon these issues in general. They have been framed and put to the front by Mr. Cleveland. It seems to me from looking over the field that the people will not be satisfied unless he is made their leader in the campaign.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), April 13.*—The "practical politicians" of the Democratic party are falling over one another in their haste to get in the front line of the swelling Cleveland procession. After spending months of useless labor in a united effort to prevent their party from nominating the man of its choice, they discover suddenly, as one State Convention after another assembles and declares with enthusiastic unanimity for Cleveland, that he is really the only candidate who ought to be nominated, and they accordingly predict his nomination by acclamation. Senator Gorman, sometimes known as Arthur Pue Gorman, gets into line by having his political club adopt resolutions in favor of Cleveland, and by allowing his "right-hand man" in Maryland politics, Mr. Razin, to predict in the newspapers that "Mr. Cleveland will be nominated by acclamation without contest or opposition of any sort." Senator Brice got into line, through an interview published in an Ohio newspaper, just in advance of Mr. Gorman. The *World* newspaper, after dancing around on all sides of the Democratic situation in New York State, first opposing the Hill Convention, then advising acquiescence in its work, and later abandoning its moving spirits, and ridiculing them as blunderers, falls into line in the Cleveland column to-day, and thus gets the advantage of position over its journalistic rivals.

*Baltimore American (Rep.), April 14.*—Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to James H. Bible, of Chattanooga, says: "I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination." Mr. Cleveland, however desirous he may be of interposing his personality between the people and the industrial policy of the Republican party, is no more anxious than other politicians to pose as a helpless target to be riddled, while unable to make returns for the riddling. A few hundred men can stir up any amount of enthusiasm and persuade themselves that other people are interested in their fanaticism; but votes are necessary to elect a President, and so far as the voters have spoken, the Democrats do not appear to be "in it."

*Puck (Ind.-Dem.), April 13.*—Democrats may talk in January of making their choice between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill, but when the month of June comes in sight, they have to face the simple fact, which no talk can change, that there is no question of choice between the two men. One is eligible, the other is ineligible. That is the long and short of it. Mr. Cleveland represents every worthy principle to which the Democratic party has committed itself. He represents the very best of its practical performance. The other man doesn't represent anything except a smart little devil from Elmira who has worked local politics for all they are worth in the Southern tier of New York State, and who has never thought it worth his while to hold an opinion of his own upon any question of National importance. When it comes to balancing the one man against the other, is it any wonder that the people with whom the decision lies should choose the Man who Means Something over the Man who Means Nothing?

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), April 15.*—Never in the history of American politics has a more remarkable uprising occurred than that now going forward in the advocacy of Mr. Cleveland. Indications multiply to show that the party intends to be right as well as regular and

that it contemplates, in the nomination of its strongest candidate, a wise and a winning campaign for restored ascendancy in the Nation.

*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), April 14.*—The spirit of the anti-Cleveland movement in this State is not one of desire for harmony, nor is it a product of State pride, nor is it one of personal regard for Mr. Gray. It is, to a considerable extent, a matter of hatred to Cleveland by some politicians who were not favored by him as they desired to be. Most of them were originally Hill men, who advocated giving Indiana to Gray for the purpose of keeping it from Cleveland. They watched with infinite pleasure the swelling of the Tammany fetich, mistaking inflation for growth, and when he passed his limit and burst, they still cling to Governor Gray as a means of holding the State from the man whom nine-tenths of the Indiana Democrats want.

*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), April 15.*—Every person conversant with the facts knows that Mr. Cleveland did treat Mr. Hendricks very badly, and made but little effort to conceal his dislike for the Indiana statesman. It would hardly be putting it too strongly to say that he showed his contempt for Mr. Hendricks, for, strange as it may seem in view of the respective calibers, characters, attainments, and records of the two men, it is, nevertheless, true that his Inflated Excellency from New York did, by his treatment of Mr. Hendricks, show that he regarded himself as much superior to the Vice-President. There was a great deal of talk about this at the time, and, although Mr. Hendricks has passed away, his memory is revered by thousands of Democrats in Indiana whose blood still boils when they remember how he was treated by a man who owes his elevation entirely to a series of accidents. As human nature is constituted it is not surprising that many of Mr. Hendricks's lifelong friends should resent the present candidacy of the Great Stuffed, and should embrace the opportunity to express their opinions. It is not good politics in the *Sentinel* to try and prevent them, and we feel quite sure it will not succeed.

*Chicago Herald (Dem.), April 15.*—Mr. Cleveland's popularity in Republican States is unquestionable. It is, also, in the light of the past, well founded. Had Democrats half the confidence in the possibility of Mr. Cleveland's election next November that Republicans have in the certainty of his defeat, if nominated, Mr. Cleveland would have as pleasant a singularity of success at the Chicago Convention as President Harrison will have at Minneapolis.

*Chicago Daily News (Ind.), April 16.*—There is at least one point in the attack made on Mr. Cleveland by his lively enemies which is not very terrible. The friends of that gentleman could probably oppose it with considerable success if they tried. After nearly every speech made by the ex-President somebody protests that the oratorical effort consisted mainly of platitudes. His letters, also, are alleged to be commonplace. There are things more evil than platitudes. And there are some people who prefer a sober truth to a witty lie. It is a platitude, for instance, that politicians should be just and honorable. Yet even Mr. Hill has not hesitated to illustrate the force of this commonplace instruction.

#### THE INDEMNITY TO ITALY.

*Cristoforo Colombo (New York), April 17.*—We have reached a point at which we can sing hosannahs on Easter Day. Italy presses the United States to her heart and weeps with tenderness; the United States hugs Italy to her bosom and weeps—with joy, at having got out of a scrape so cheaply. What more can be desired? Negotiations between the Cabinets of Rome and Washington were reopened in Lent, the boiling point in the diplomatic pot was reached in Holy Week, and on this Easter Day we are able to announce that Italy and the

United States have joined hands and become friends as before, and even better friends than before. It is owing to the fact of the negotiations being carried on in Lent that the compensation awarded was not fatter. In the penitential season everything fat being strictly prohibited, it was not thought decorous to grant more than 125,000 francs indemnity to the Italian Government. The American Cæsars, however, cannot affirm with entire truth that they have proved themselves veritable Cæsars in valuing the lives of the eleven lynched Italians at 125,000 francs only. We suspect that if the question were put to them directly, why they hit on the sum paid, they would answer in chorus: "We are not so crazy as to place a higher value on eleven d—d dagoes."

*New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), April 15.*—The value of treaties which assure, or rather undertake to assure, to foreign nations the same protection for their citizens in this country that is vouchsafed to Americans, is of a very doubtful quality if our Government, for the simple reason that it has no power to afford protection, cannot be held responsible. In our first article on the Blaine-Fava controversy we admitted, and asserted it to be proper, that the authority necessary to carry out treaty provisions should be vested in the Federal Government. Although bills intended to meet the need have been introduced in Congress, nothing has been done. In view of the position of the United States in the family of nations it is absolutely essential that the several States make the requisite concessions to the National Government, and if the existing provisions of the Federal Constitution are not sufficient to enable the Administration and the Courts to exercise due authority, the Constitution ought to be amended.

*New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), April 15.*—It was but simple justice for this Government to give Italy a satisfactory indemnity for the wrongs done to Italian subjects in New Orleans. As Mr. Blaine points out, these wrongs were not committed by the United States, and the technical plea might have been made that the Nation was not responsible. But Italy could not look for satisfaction either to the city of New Orleans or the State of Louisiana, but only to the Federal Government. The response made by this Government is an act of international comity which will, doubtless, lead to Minister Porter's return to Rome and the early appearance of an Italian Minister in Washington. For this restoration of the friendly diplomatic relations which have been strained for a year, Secretary Blaine is to be heartily congratulated.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), April 16.*—It is probable that this settlement of the Italian controversy will be followed before many months by a similar payment of an indemnity from Chili to the United States. The example of the Washington Administration in making reparation for the effects of lawlessness in New Orleans will stimulate the anxiety of the Santiago Government to redeem its own promises and to repair the wrong done by mob violence in Valparaiso. The moral effect of these two diplomatic controversies upon the relations of Governments on both continents cannot fail to be salutary. The Washington Government has recognized its obligation to respect its treaty engagements with a European Power, and to offer reparation even in a doubtful case in which Italians were assaulted, not because they were Italians, but because they were murderers who had escaped the just penalty for their crime. The same Government has upheld with inflexible firmness the rights of sailors of the American Navy who were attacked in a foreign port, not for any fault of their own, but because they were Americans. In each case the payment of an indemnity implies repudiation of acts of lawlessness which compromised the friendly relations of the Government of either country with a foreign Power. In each case reparation is practical



evidence of international justice and good faith.

*New York Times (Ind.), April 15.*—It is well to point out again, as we have repeatedly pointed out from the very morrow of the New Orleans massacre, that it is absurd and wrong for the Federal Government to be left in the embarrassing position as to matters of this sort that it is now forced to occupy. There should be ample provision of law giving the Government the authority and the means to enforce treaty provisions through the agency of its own Courts. Of course, the Federal Government cannot undertake to prevent all violations of the rights secured to foreign citizens by treaty, but it should be in a position to punish such violation promptly, and to grant legal redress to persons injured without recourse to the State Courts, over which it has no control, and the machinery of which it cannot even set in motion.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), April 15.*—When the State of Louisiana refused to give protection, and the effort to punish the lynchers ended in a total failure of justice, the Government at Washington certainly cut rather a sorry figure before the civilized world. It was morally responsible for the tragedy, but legally powerless to punish it. The situation made every intelligent American very much ashamed. The remedy seems simple enough—the passage of an act of Congress, giving the United States Courts jurisdiction of offenses committed against foreigners, if they like to seek redress in these Courts. The Supreme Court, in the case of *Baldwin vs. Franks*, has intimated that Congress has the power to make Section 5519 of the Revised Statutes cover aliens resident in or sojourning in this country. This section makes penal the conspiracy of two or more persons "to deprive, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, and of equal protection under the laws." This might not serve the purpose exactly of enabling United States authorities to protect foreigners, but the power to pass this act implies the power to pass another of the same sort.

*New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.), April 18.*—It is announced by some of the English newspapers that Mr. Blaine, in handing to the Italian Government \$25,000 as indemnity for the Italian subjects killed by a mob in New Orleans, has established the precedent that the Federal Government is responsible for the acts of all its citizens. Nothing of the kind. The money is paid out of a special diplomatic fund belonging to the President. It is paid to Italy as an act of comity. The intent is to demonstrate to the Italian Government that we have no ill feeling as a people, that we wish to resume amicable relations, and that there is nothing the matter with us that money will not help.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), April 15.*—It is safe to say that people who are as sincerely devoted to the country as anybody can be, who are convinced that its real strength is promoted more by moderation, good temper, and fairness than by readiness to nurse a quarrel, breathe more freely to-day than in many months. These people considered the New Orleans outrage as a scandal before the world such as never before rested upon this Government. They were the more restive under the reproach from the conviction that the foremost republic could the less afford to withhold an act of justice and the acknowledgment which properly goes with it. Even if our cruisers had succeeded in avoiding the battleships of Italy, if we had prevailed, success would have been a profitless victory. On the other hand, the United States is stronger than ever before for doing the right thing.

*Brooklyn Times (Rep.), April 15.*—The news of this settlement will be received with especial interest in Chili, which has a little affair of the kind on its own hands. If \$25,000 is sufficient to cement peace between the United States and Italy, we are hardly in a position

to insist upon an extravagant award from Chili.

*London Times, April 15.*—Upon a great Christian anniversary like Good Friday it is often difficult to find in the records of current events anything that very distinctly shows the influence of Christianity upon international conduct. To-day, however, we have to chronicle what is, at least, one of the most benign and gracious forms of diplomatic action. This is the amicable settlement of the dispute between Italy and the United States. The thing is all the more precious because Mr. Blaine is not, perhaps, quite the finest flower of Christian chivalry. Italy is a State too far apart from the United States for the breaking off of diplomatic intercourse to produce very serious consequences, but the Italians are, nevertheless, to be congratulated upon the concession of their demands and upon scoring a genuine diplomatic triumph.

*London Daily News, April 15.*—There has been no diplomatic triumph for Italy or humiliation for America. The latter proved herself strong enough to refuse redress, and has now proved herself still stronger by spontaneously offering reparation. No sane being can doubt that the offer was dictated solely by a sense of right.

*Il Diritto (Rome), April 1.*—A dispatch of yesterday announces that the Washington Government is disposed to pay a compensation of 100,000 francs (truly not a princely sum!) to the relatives of such of the Italians lynched at New Orleans as are proved to have been Italian citizens. We are told, however, that the payment will be accompanied by a declaration that it is not to be considered a recognition of the responsibility of the United States for the failure of the authorities at New Orleans to protect the lives of the Italians, but is to be regarded only as proof of the friendship which has always existed between the United States and Italy. Everyone sees that this declaration weakens the act, all the more since the Government of the United States has in an official note recognized the just principle set forth by Italy, and expressed a wish for such a modification of the Constitution as would give the Federal Government jurisdiction in each of the States in cases of controversy with foreign nations respecting European citizens. In the meantime the Government at Washington allows things to go on as heretofore, and day before yesterday a dispatch from New York gave the horrible details of the execution of an Italian by the new electrical mode of punishment, and stated that, after the current had been turned on three times, the unfortunate man still showed signs of life! This is a question quite outside of international law, a question of elementary civilization, and it appears and will appear to all Italians that Anglo-Saxon America does not offer the world an example which tends to create a reputation for being civilized.

#### ALGER.

*Resolution of the Michigan Republicans, Detroit, April 13.*—While the Republicans of Michigan recognize the sterling worth and ability of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Russell A. Alger, whose claims to recognition as a Presidential standard-bearer have been familiar to the people of this Nation since his name was first presented to the Convention in Chicago in 1888, we can safely leave to the collective judgment of the representatives of the party at Minneapolis in June next the selection of a leader who will head the triumphant march of our hosts to victory at the polls in November, pledging to the winner of that Convention our unqualified coöperation and unswerving devotion.

*Detroit Tribune (Rep.), April 15.*—It has been General Alger's wish that no delegate from Michigan should be bound to him by instructions, and the action of the [Michigan] Convention in this regard was well taken and wisely guided. Michigan Republicans are

content to leave to the untrammelled judgment of the assembled delegates to the Republican National Convention the selection of a Presidential nominee, and they pledge to that nominee their "unqualified coöperation and unswerving devotion." That is the admirable spirit in which Michigan's candidate for the Presidential nomination will be presented at Minneapolis, and such is the excellent temper with which his qualifications for that nomination will be urged.

*Chicago Times (Dem.), April 14.*—The General made something of a showing at Chicago four years ago, when colored delegates were inquiring the way to his headquarters, and Egan forgot the manuscript of the speech he was to make in Alger's behalf. Then Michigan was at his back. But Michigan now ignores him.

*Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), April 16.*—Hubbell? Hubbell? Hubbell? Jay Hubbell of Michigan? O, yes, we recollect him. He was buried politically several years ago, owing to an extremely unsavory political record. Hubbell's reappearance in public life as an Alger delegate-at-large from Michigan would lead one to believe that Alger's barrel has had both heads knocked in and the hoops broken.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), April 14.*—Despite stout resistance and repeated snubs Alger has persisted in his ridiculous candidacy. So long as he can find mercenaries to help him empty his "barrel" he will try to keep himself before the public, but his nomination, unless the Republican party has gone mad, is utterly out of the question.

*Nashville American (Dem.), April 15.*—Alger and his barrel will figure in the Republican National Convention. Michigan Republicans have brought him to the front, and the colored delegate will now go in for the boodle. As in the last Convention so will they do in this. They will take the boodle and vote for the other man.

#### THE LILY WHITE MOVEMENT.

*Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), April 14.*—That the color line in the South is not likely to be broken successfully by political action very soon seems further indicated by the conventions of white Republicans held on Tuesday in South Carolina and Texas. The movement in each case is apparently an attempt to form a Republican organization on a basis of intelligent principles and to accomplish this it is thought necessary to keep entirely apart from the domination of carpet-baggers and negroes that at present constitute the Republican party in the Southern States. Whatever degree of success this movement may have, it still leaves the whites and the blacks distinct. The expectation is, no doubt, that the latter may eventually divide their vote between the two rival parties controlled by white men, but the continued existence of these two parties will depend upon the subordination of the black voters. If these should come into the new party in sufficient numbers to be influential, we should probably see the white men again united against them. It is going to take many years to work out this problem.

*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), April 14.*—The meeting of the white Republican Conventions in South Carolina and Texas, Tuesday, is the beginning of a movement in that section which may have important political effect. But instead of a "white" it should be called a "reform" Republican movement, as it is not intended to ostracize or place any stigma upon the colored voter, but to get the control of the Republican party out of the morass into which it has been stalled by the men who have managed it in some of the Southern States. It is evident to anyone who has studied the situation in the South that there must be an entire reorganization of the Republican party there if it is to be made effective. The sooner and more thoroughly this work is done the quicker results may be expected. But this can be accomplished without offending the colored



voters who have stood by the Republican party in the South through good and evil report, and whose claims to consideration should receive just and sympathetic treatment in the reform movement.

*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), April 15.*—The Texas white Republicans do not regard themselves, nor do they wish to be regarded, as black Republicans.

#### THE REPUBLICANS AND THE NEGRO AT THE NORTH.

*Cincinnati South-West (Dem.), April 15.*—The love of the Republican party for the colored brother is something sublime. In the city election at Des Moines, Iowa, the other day, the entire Republican ticket, with one exception, was elected by majorities ranging from 775 to 1,300. The one exception was a colored man, who was beaten by about 600 votes. This is the experience of the negro all over the country. While pretending that they are distressed because the negro votes in the South are not counted, the Republicans invariably refuse to elect them in the North. They would force the South to submit to negro rule, and yet when they have the opportunity to recognize the colored man in the North, they never do it.

#### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

##### PACIFIC COAST VIEWS.

*San Francisco Argonaut (Rep.), April 11.*—The Republican opposition to Geary's Chinese Exclusion Bill that was shown in the House of Representatives on Monday last, does not represent either the good sense or prevalent spirit of the party. We trust that in the Senate the mistake will be corrected. The Republican party, being the party of Protection, should be in the lead against Chinese importation, and against further indiscriminate foreign immigration generally. Mr. Geary made an unanswerable point when he pleaded for the exclusion of Chinese as a measure of protection to American labor. If the producer and the manufacturer are to be shielded from outside competition, it is only fair that the worker should be given the same guarding. This is merely the industrial view. The larger social question is involved, and every man who wishes to see the experiment of a great Nation without royalty or nobility succeed, should be ardent in support of the principle of which Mr. Geary's bill is an expression. That it will pass the Senate substantially in its present form, and that President Harrison will sign it, we have no doubt. The time is past when any political party or ambitious public man can afford to be in opposition to the anti-Chinese feeling. It is no longer confined to the Pacific Coast; it pervades the Union. Great is the good derived from keeping the Chinese out of the country; it is small when compared with the familiarizing of the public mind with the policy of refusing admission to objectionable foreigners. The next step in advance will be the establishment of educational, moral, and property qualifications for all immigrants, no matter what their blood or what part of the world they may come from. This matter transcends the labor question. It involves the health of the republic, which is already seriously threatened by the frightful proportion of ignorance and vicious poverty in its vote.

*San Francisco Call (Ind.), April 10.*—It ought to be understood at Washington by Republicans that a failure upon the part of the Senate to assist in the passage of an effective restriction law will deeply affect the future prospects of that party upon this coast. Our citizens are so deeply imbued with the idea that the Chinese are injurious to our civilization that they will sacrifice party obligations to get rid of them. It is not alone its depressing effects upon the labor question, but a question of morality and even degradation; for, however much may be said in relation to the advantages of civilizing the Chinese, it is undeniable that

wherever they come in contact with our civilization they contaminate it. No person who is familiar with the practices of the Chinese can doubt this assertion for a moment. The inhabitants of this coast, as we have suggested, are likely to hold the Republican party responsible for the action or non-action of the United States Senate. If nothing should be done by that body, or if it should persist in opposing the passage of an effective exclusion bill, the blame will be laid upon the Republican party, and it will injuriously affect that party in several States on this coast.

#### REAPPEARANCE OF THE "SUN'S" HOLMAN BOOM.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), April 14.*—The deepening anguish of the *Sun*, in view of the almost daily election and instruction of Cleveland delegates to the Chicago Convention, is visible to every eye. By way of drowning its own grief, that paper supplied itself this morning with an editorial, double-leaded, under the caption, "One Democrat." We can always tell when the *Sun* is in great distress by the typography of its editorial matter. Double-leading is an invariable sign of misery. The cause of the misery to-day is the Pennsylvania Convention of yesterday, with its unit rule and resolutions for Cleveland. The connection between that lugubrious affair and the "One Democrat" (namely, William S. Holman, of Indiana) is not at once evident, Mr. Holman not being the "favorite son" of Indiana, and not being a candidate for the Presidency. The great merits of Mr. Holman come to the editor of the *Sun* as a relief and diversion from severe mental strain.

*New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.), April 15.*—There are signs that the venerable Mr. Dana is again devoting anxious thought to William Steele Holman, the Democratic freak statesman of Dearborn County, Ind. Profiting by experience, the venerable editor refrains this time from embellishing his eulogium with the Holman picture. Next after Benjamin F. Butler the statesman who comes nearer to Mr. Dana's ideal of what a Democrat ought to be is the Dearborn County gentleman, and it is not unlikely that he may again burst upon the country as a Presidential candidate—minus the portrait. It will be a little embarrassing to conduct an exciting Presidential campaign and not print the picture of the candidate; but we presume it could be done. Indeed, in the case of Mr. Holman it would have to be done. The counterfeit presentment of the Dearborn County product printed in the friendly *Sun* four years ago was known to have frightened horses that had never even been known to scare at the cars. What, then, might be the results should the campaign artist be given a contract to reproduce the Holman physiognomy upon the torchlight transparency? The mind involuntarily shrinks from the contemplation of what this picture would be. The Democracy wants some "pure, good Western man," as has heretofore been suggested; but he must be a man whose picture can be reproduced in the newspapers and on a campaign banner without stampeding the party.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

*Boston Globe (Dem.), April 16.*—While the Massachusetts legislative committee, appointed to consider the question of Woman Suffrage, was following yesterday the wearisome precedent of recommending "reference to the next General Court," the Democratic Assembly of the State of New York took decisive action in regard to abolishing the sex disqualification for voting. It will be worth the while of every legislator for the Commonwealth, and particularly every Democratic lawmaker, to carefully consider the measure which was adopted yesterday at Albany by the significant vote of 69 to 34. There have been, it is well to remember, some very suggestive and unmistakable declarations on the question of equal suffrage for men and women by the Democrats of Mas-

sachusetts in convention assembled. "Every citizen, irrespective of sex," declares the New York bill, "shall hereafter be entitled to vote for all and every officer hereafter to be elected in this State, and on any question submitted to a vote of the people, and it shall be unlawful to make any discrimination between citizens on account of sex at such elections." The New York Assembly could not have taken a more decided stand in favor of granting the ballot to women.

*New York Voice (Proh.), April 21.*—We may not be as well posted on the literature of this subject as we should be, but our impression is that it would be difficult to point out another issue that has ever been before the Nation so long and so prominently and which has been accorded so little of real, thorough, candid consideration as Woman Suffrage. The literature on the subject is of a scrappy kind, for the most part. Several years ago we asked a well-known advocate of Woman Suffrage to indicate to us the most important works on the subject, and all that we were able to secure was a series of leaflets and tracts—vigorous and useful in their way, but wholly inadequate to the needs of a reform which, if successful, would be of an effect more far-reaching than either friend or foe can now probably discern.

#### THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

—Is the farmer movement a revolutionary movement? We must answer, No. Far from being a revolutionary movement, it is one of the most conservative and even retrograde attempts ever recorded in the history of economic evolution. Its object is to perpetuate a class that modern progress has doomed, and its only result can be to prolong the agony of the poor people who belong to it by deferring the day of their complete emancipation. Could the American Socialists, then, win the sympathy of the rest of the American workingmen by supporting the Presidential candidate of the People's party? Obviously, we must again answer, No. Any other reply would be an insult to the intelligence and honesty of American Labor. It was by steadily marching in a straight line to the only possible objective point of the Labor movement, never driven from it by showers of abuse, or waylaid by the blandishments of false issues, that they won for their advancing cause indestructible popularity, and for themselves the respect which they now enjoy. And Mr. Powderly himself would probably admit that he might not now speak so well of Socialism, if he had to speak ill of the Socialist Labor party.—*New York People (Socialist), April 17.*

#### FOREIGN MATTERS.

##### BULGARIA'S GRIEVANCES AND DEMANDS.

*Dispatch from London, New York Sun, April 17.*—It is evident that Bulgaria is about to occupy the attention of the European monarchs and statesmen once more. Prince Ferdinand and his astute Prime Minister have been behaving themselves so well for a long time past that most people had almost forgotten the fact that the Prince had not yet been recognized by Europe as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria, and that the Czar of Russia regards him as an impudent usurper. Not a year has passed since Ferdinand went to Sofia without an assurance from England, Austria, and other Powers that if Bulgaria would only be quiet and patient all would be well; but five years have gone, and the Prince's position remains nominally as illegal as ever. To judge from the note which the Government at Sofia has just addressed to the Porte, Bulgarian patience is becoming exhausted. The Porte is reminded that although Bulgaria has been virtuous, that has been her only reward. Her Prince remains unrecognized, and the murderers of her statesmen still find a safe asylum in Turkey and in Russia. The facts set forth in this remarkable note, in dignified

language not unworthy of the Foreign Minister of a great Power, are really unanswerable, and the logic of the deductions drawn therefrom cannot be upset by the sophistry of all the diplomats in Europe; but Stambouloff's demands that the Sultan shall obtain from Russia the extradition of the murderers referred to and give further proof of good will by formally recognizing Prince Ferdinand are enough to create dismay in every foreign office. The mere formulation of them is calculated to set the diplomats by the ears, and compliance with them would probably set Europe in a blaze. It is certain, therefore, that Bulgaria will receive no satisfaction either from the Sultan or from the Powers, for the Czar remains immovable and nobody dares to provoke him. As Stambouloff is clever enough to understand this, people in London, Berlin, and particularly in Vienna, are asking themselves why he has raised the most burning of questions at this particular moment. It has been for years an axiom of European diplomacy that if England and the central Powers should recognize Prince Ferdinand the Czar would express his emphatic dissent by invading Bulgaria; but Stambouloff is known to hold a contrary opinion. He believes that the Czar will attempt the invasion and subjugation of Bulgaria as soon as he feels strong enough to defy the Triple Alliance, and not one moment earlier, and that it will make no difference to Russian intentions whether Europe recognizes Prince Ferdinand or continues to treat his position as irregular or illegal. A good many people are beginning to share the opinion of the Bulgarian statesman, and to argue that the time has come, or, at any rate, is fast approaching, when European subservience to Russia shall cease. The knowledge that Bulgaria's friends are daily increasing in number in every European capital except Paris and St. Petersburg may well encourage Stambouloff to bolder action.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

*Heinrich Geffcken in the London Speaker, April 9.*—At Vienna and Pesth Commissions have recently been sitting to deliberate on the establishment of a metallic standard for Austria and Hungary, certainly a measure of the highest importance for the economic welfare of the dual monarchy, and at the same time quite a novelty, for, for more than a century, since the Seven Years' War down to the present time, Austria has nearly always been under the reign of inconvertible paper money. The Finance Ministers of Austria and Hungary believed the moment to have come for taking in hand the sadly wanted reform; and, after having attained the necessary understanding and taken the preliminary steps with regard to the money market, they convoked the Commissions of experts, placing before them a series of questions which are to be solved before the bills for carrying the reform can be presented to both Legislatures. These questions may be classed under the following heads:

1. What system of currency is to be adopted?
2. Provided a gold standard is to be adopted, what part is to be assigned to silver coins and paper money?
3. What monetary unit is to be adopted as the money of account?
4. What relation between the present basis of currency—the florin as it stands now—and the future monetary unit shall be adopted?

As to the first question, both Governments and nearly all the members of the two Commissions agree—that only by the adoption of the gold standard can a firm basis be gained. No one thinks of a silver currency, and, as far as we can see, only one voice—that of a Cracow professor—has been raised for bimetalism. The proposal to raise the price of silver by an international convention is acknowledged as chimerical. The embarrassments of the countries comprised in the Latin Union are so manifest that Austria cannot feel tempted to embark gratuitously in the same difficulties. Nor is she inclined to come to Mr. Foster's assistance by taking upon her shoulders a share of the responsibilities in which the silver interest in the United States has entangled the

Government. Gold being the coin of the world's commerce, it is to be the future standard of Austria-Hungary as of Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, etc.

#### DISSOLUTION OF THE LATIN UNION ADVOCATED.

*Le Figaro (Paris), April 2.*—The *Economiste Européen (Paris)* has just published a very interesting and very learned essay by M. Edmond Théry on "The Latin Monetary Union." M. Théry's paper has attracted much attention. Its purport may be summed up in the following extract:

Italy demands the dissolution of the Union. France ought not to object to such a dissolution, which would put an end to the vexatious exchange of our moneys. Italy has already absorbed more than 200,000,000 of our gold, which will be a reserve that will be employed against us in time of war. In exchange, Italy has inundated us with five-franc pieces, which among the Germans and their allies are worth but three francs and forty centimes. We shall see what Italy will do when she can get no more of our gold.

#### THE KAISER PAUSES TO CONSIDER.

*Louisville Courier-Journal, April 15.*—Recently the European news has lacked that element of spice and variety which used to give it a pleasant sauce and caused the reader to wonder what was coming next. The why and the wherefore may not be apparent to all, but they will certainly acknowledge the truth as soon as they are told what it is. Has the public noticed the depth and intensity of the quietude and silence which wrap the Emperor of Germany around like the veil of oblivion? But a little while ago he was the star actor in the play, Europe was his theatre, the whole civilized world was his audience, and the newspaper press formed a long array of footlights. There was never a livelier little man than the German Emperor, and whether he was as mad as a March hare or as wise as Solomon, it could at least be said of him that he gave the people something to talk about. He spun around from court to court. He reviewed armies and gave advice to soldiers and generals. He blessed "You, my children," and greased the wheels of the cannon factories. He made his neighbors mind their P's and Q's, and increase the number of their regiments. He announced that the House of Hohenzollern was the best thing in Europe, and he was the best thing in the House of Hohenzollern. He told his soldiers that it was their duty to shoot their fathers and mothers if he commanded it, and he wrote in the public registers that the will of the King was the supreme law of the kingdom. He was as lively as a dancing master, and there had been no monarch in Europe since Napoleon of whom so much was said. But the disappearance of the Emperor since his miscarriage with the Education Bill has been as abrupt as that of a stage fairy who drops through a trap-door into the regions below. He neither reviews the army nor addresses the people, nor lectures on the divine right of kings, but just sits and keeps silent, and, for all we know, may be sawing wood.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

*Panama Star and Herald, March 31.*—At the close of a brilliant discourse on the subject of Central American Union, recently, in the Congress of Salvador, Don Fabio Moran, member for the Department of La Union, moved the following resolution, which was adopted without a division:

RESOLVED, That the President of Salvador be empowered to take whatever peaceful and diplomatic steps he may deem advisable looking toward a reunion of the five Central American States; and that the Governments of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica be invited to send each of them five delegates to represent them in a Diet to meet in San Salvador, the 1st of September next, with plenipotentiary powers to determine the basis of the proposed Union, select the Federal capital, and take such other action as they may deem advisable to bring about the end sought with the least possible delay.

Señor Moran is understood to be a warm personal friend of Reina Barrios, the new Executive of Guatemala, and the prominence

he now takes in furthering Unionist ideas strengthens the hope that Guatemala, under its new régime, may not oppose a move which promises that happy result which former efforts and previous "diets" have all failed to reach. Were the traditional jealousy and spirit of rivalry which have so long existed between Salvador and Guatemala relegated to oblivion there is no doubt the other Republics of Central America would soon fall into line, and the question of union would easily be arranged.

CANADA'S RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE HER OWN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.—Mr. Mills's motion claiming for Canada the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties scarcely received the consideration at the hands of Parliament which its importance demands. Not only was the debate unduly limited in respect to the numbers who took part in it, but even those who discussed the question did not grapple very closely with it, as one of practical politics. Why is it necessary that a Canadian commercial treaty should be negotiated through the British Government? Is it answered: "Because we should have to rely upon the Mother Country for its enforcement"? But nobody expects to enforce a commercial treaty *vi et armis*. And, be it remembered, it is but commercial treaties which are now under consideration. Were the question one of any other kind of treaty, *e. g.*, a treaty of alliance for some purpose of offense or defense, it would be easy to see why it must be drawn up under the direction and fortified with the sanction of the British Government. But a treaty for mutual trade requires no such sanction. Why should not Canada, then, be empowered to make the best trade arrangements possible with other nations on her own responsibility? Cannot her loyalty be trusted? We believe that the best of all trade arrangements is no treaty at all, but perfect freedom for everyone to buy and sell to the best advantage. But the time for that is not yet come.—*Toronto Week, April 15.*

#### SOCIAL TOPICS.

##### THE ANARCHISTS.

*London Times, April 7.*—If the Anarchists are really insane enough to desire to try conclusions with society, society has no reason to shrink from the encounter. The whole mass of the criminal classes, of whom the Anarchists are but a fraction, form an infinitesimal proportion of the entire population. They are weak, too, as well as few in numbers. They have neither the courage, nor the energy, nor the power of cohesion of their adversaries. They have no capacity for the steady and sustained pursuit of a common object, and they are saturated with a distrust of each other as profound as it is just. Were it not for their immeasurable inferiority in all physical and moral qualities, as well as in material possessions, to the party of law and order, society could not exist. It would fall to pieces of itself, without the intervention of the humanitarian with the bombs. Hitherto that personage has got off with comparative impunity, because the rank and file of honest citizens repose an imperturbable reliance upon the solidity and the durability of the social fabric. When they have been compelled to put forth their powers against any knot of criminals which seemed seriously to menace the normal tranquillity of the body politic, they have invariably ground them to powder. The fate of our domestic dynamiters shows what a well-organized police can do, even against criminals who conducted their operations under specially favorable conditions. The Anarchists are now busily engaged in bringing home to all classes in every country that they are the enemies of the human race. When they have succeeded in making that conviction general, the human race will not hesitate to treat them



as enemies ought to be treated. They will amend the defective provisions of the existing international laws against Anarchists, as they formerly amended them against pirates. The hunt against the "wolves" will begin, and it will be carried on with all the inexhaustible "resources of civilization."

#### EFFECTS OF THE READING DEAL.

*Cleveland Leader, April 16.*—Already the effects of the combine of the anthracite coal railroads is felt in Cleveland, where an advance in the price of hard coal has been made. A rise in price thus early in the season is unprecedented, and it shows that consumers may expect a squeeze next fall when they get ready to lay in their winter's supply. An advance of a dollar a ton then over last season's price need surprise no one, and it is doubtful if local dealers will be able to get coal until late in the summer after prices have been boosted to furnish their customers during next winter. The announcement which comes from Buffalo to the effect that but three or four thousand tons more of hard coal will be shipped during this month by the Reading combine, indicates a deliberate attempt to create a reason for advancing the price by holding back the supply. The officials of Pennsylvania ought to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to smash the Reading deal. They owe it to the coal consumers of the West, who will be compelled to pay tribute to the greed of these allied corporations. Millions of dollars will be taken from the pockets of the people of Cleveland and other Western cities next winter, in spite of the fact that the output of anthracite coal last year was 4,500,000 tons greater than in 1890—a fact which should tend to reduce rather than increase the price.

#### THE SUGAR TRUST'S EXTORTIONS.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 15.*—The New York *Commercial Bulletin*, which has made what seems to be a careful and accurate inquiry into the working of the Sugar Trust, puts the annual profits of that "combine" at \$25,593,000. This is on the basis of present prices for raw and refined sugar and on the minimum yearly output of 12,600,000 barrels. The net profit on each barrel is \$2.03½, and on the yearly production it is \$25,593,000. This gain amounts to about 73 per cent. on the value of the \$35,000,000 property owned by the Trust. The Trust is capitalized for \$37,500,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, the same amount of common stock, and \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. After paying the interest on this preferred stock and on these bonds this rate of profit would allow 59.65 per cent. on the common stock. At the time these calculations were made by the *Bulletin* refined sugar was selling at 4½¢ a pound and raw sugar cost the refiners 3½¢. If refined sugar were sold at 4¢, leaving the raw product at the price given here, the Trust's profits would still be \$10,237,500 a year, which would yield 18.7 per cent. on the common stock after paying the required interest on the preferred stock and on the bonds. This is a much larger gain than the average business enterprise affords. The Sugar Trust, as we see, extorts \$15,355,500 annually from the people of the country on the basis of present prices. That is, this is the difference in the rate of profit which the "combine" makes now, and which it would make if refined sugar were reduced to a reasonable figure, or 4¢ a pound. But neither appeals nor threats will bring about this reduction and stop this unjust and oppressive exaction. The trust is protected by the duty of ½¢ a pound, which is levied on refined sugar. Two years ago the Republicans removed the duties on raw sugar and reduced those on the refined product. The latter ought to have been abolished also. They would have been removed had not the Republicans dreaded that foreign competition would kill the refining industry. The feeling was sincere, but it was altogether unwarranted. At all events the duty should be removed now.

The refiners by their exactions have forfeited all claims to the support of Protectionists, or to the regard of the people.

#### THE NEGRO'S BEST FRIENDS.

*Augusta Chronicle, April 16.*—During the recent high water in Montgomery two ladies were driving in a buggy on a submerged street, near the river, when their vehicle was overturned and they were thrown into deep water. A negro, Ellis Harris, who was near at hand, saved one at the risk of his own life, and made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the other. In recognition of his heroic conduct, the *Montgomery Journal* indorses the suggestion that Harris should be presented by the people with a home, and urged the ladies of the city to go to work and raise a fund for that purpose. We call attention to this incident for the benefit of our colored readers, and for the purpose of emphasizing the moral of the story. Had this been the act of a white man no such action would have been taken by the citizens of the community. His heroic act would have been praised by the papers, but there would have been no talk of such substantial reward, because, while freely acknowledging the daring and manliness of the exploit, there would have been the feeling that he only did his duty, and obeyed the natural promptings of his manhood. Nobody hails the evidence of praiseworthy motives and the presence of real character among negroes with more pleasure than the white people of the South among whom they live. The prompt recognition of the negro Harris's admirable conduct is the best evidence of this; and when a negro sacrifices or risks anything for his white neighbor he is rewarded, not only as a recompense to him, but as an encouragement to others to display like devotion and good intentions. There are negroes living in Augusta who are a credit to their race, and they will bear cheerful testimony to the fairness and justice with which they are treated by the white people of this community. To receive kindness and encouragement a negro has only to show that he deserves it, and among such negroes you will hear no talk of intimidation, oppression, or cruel treatment at the hands of the whites, nor will you find any sympathy with the incendiary speeches that are made at the North.

#### RELIGIOUS.

##### INFIDEL PREDICTIONS.

*Christian at Work (New York), April 14.*—A noted unbeliever recently entertained a reporter of one of the daily papers with some very positive predictions as to the future lessening influence of Christianity. The same infallible authority informed the public more than a decade ago that in ten years there would be more theaters built than churches. The time is up, and how fares the prophecy? Well, the Methodist Episcopal denomination alone is building churches at the rate of four a day; one in every six hours of daylight and dark; or one for every three hours of daylight! Has anybody heard of theatres going up at this rate? Now add to the above the number of churches that other denominations, and their name is legion, are erecting, and it appears that the prophecy is about as absurd as some of the other hyperboles of this orator. A fascinating trick of rhetoric is one thing, but good square honest truth is quite another. But this habit of making very loud and positive predictions of the speedy downfall of Christianity has always been a chief part of the tactics of the enemy. The greatest of French infidels on one occasion held a Bible up before an audience declaring that the sacred volume had become a wornout and effete book, that it was soon to be relegated to the back shelves of all libraries, where it would be taken down only by the industrious antiquary to be examined as a curiosity of the past! And this same sage reasoner and omniscient prophet set up at Ferney a printing-press which was to help demolish the Church and the Bible upon

which it is built. How have his predictions turned out? To begin with, this very press is now employed at Geneva in printing Bibles. When that infidel died the Bible was translated in less than fifty languages; now it is translated into more than 300, among which are of course the leading tongues of mankind, so that more than four-fifths of the race can read the oracles of God in their vernacular speech. The British and Foreign Bible Society now issues annually more than 4,000,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures. The American Bible Society circulates one million and a half of the Divine Word annually, and has distributed, since that infidel prediction, no less than 50,000,000 copies of various portions of the Scriptures. The Prussian Bible Society distributes 80,000 copies of the Old and New Testament every year.

**OBJECTIONS TO NEGRO BISHOPS FOR WHITE METHODISTS.**—If it be conceded that negro Bishops would be better adapted than white Bishops to that kind of episcopal service which is, under present conditions, especially needed among the colored people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the question may still be asked, Why not let the negro Bishops who should be elected to meet the peculiar needs of the negroes share also in the administration of the white Conferences? Why exclude them from one branch of the service because of their peculiar fitness for another branch? At the present time, and under present circumstances, a negro Bishop would hardly be acceptable as a president of our white Conferences. However wise and able, there would be a want of confidence in his ability to appreciate the social interests of our white congregations and churches, and the feelings, desires, and special adaptations of our white preachers. As we intimated last week, family life has too much to do with molding one's tastes, determining one's social relations, and building up social customs, to permit the feeling of homogeneity and community of interest where families are divided on race lines. It is folly to talk of the time being at hand when a negro Bishop will not find himself seriously embarrassed in attempting to fix the appointments of a white Conference. —*Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis., Syracuse), April 13.*

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.**—Instances where the attempts of Christian Scientists to heal sick persons have failed are multiplying. No matter how good the intentions of these metaphysical healers may be, it is getting to be generally recognized that something must soon be done to prevent them from endangering human life. If a person dies under the treatment of a Christian Scientist, the excuse is given that the patient's bondage to man-made, material beliefs was too great to admit of a cure, or else it is said that the influence of unbelieving friends surrounding the sick-bed had an evil effect. It is quite evident that, if such excuses are allowed to pass, there can never be any common agreement as to when the system has been properly applied. No one can know beforehand whether healer or patient is capable of the requisite belief, or is sufficiently free from alleged false beliefs to allow of a cure. No sensible person doubts that mind has a great influence over matter, or that this has been abundantly shown in medical practice and is cheerfully admitted by physicians themselves; but that is very different from any system which, like Christian Science, sets at naught the laws of bodily health, and all that has been done by medical and hygienic research. —*Christian Guardian (Toronto), April 13.*

**RELIGIONS IN GERMANY.**—The *Statistische Correspondence* publishes some interesting figures on the growth of religious life in Germany since 1871. For every 1,000 members of religious bodies at that date there were, in 1880, 1,099 members of the Evangelical Church and 1,113 Catholics. Five years later the number



had increased to 1,190 and 1,164, respectively. In 1890, the Evangelical Church had 1,190 and the Catholics 1,240 members. In the same period, for every 1,000 persons without religion in 1871, the development had been 4,000, 10,955, and 14,355—that is to say, there were in Germany, in 1890, more than fourteen times as many persons professing no religious faith as in 1871. Among the various religious bodies belonging to the Evangelical confession, the greatest increase has taken place in the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Quaker communities. These are from three to three and half times stronger than in 1871. The number of adherents of the Greek Church has fallen very much, a fact which may be ascribed to the great diminution in the number of Russian residents in Germany. A considerable increase has been registered in the number of Buddhists. Brahmins, Mahometans. This is greatly due to the augmented number of Chinese, Japanese, and Turks, who come to Germany for scientific or technical studies.—*London Public Opinion*, April 8.

**BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN PORTUGAL.**—During last year the Bible Society's circulation in Portugal has risen to over 10,000—the highest figure reached since the beginning of the agency in 1865. This has, no doubt, been partly owing to the issue by the committee of an edition of 8,000 gospels at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (10 reis), which evidently meets a popular want, and accounts largely for the doubling of the colporteurs' sales in the item of Portions. But there is a deeper cause, and the attention of the people seems to be turning to spiritual questions more than before. "Many are now acknowledging that our Protestant doctrines and well-taught schools are purer and better than others, and the testimony of a lady whose life has been spent in Lisbon is that she now marvels to see message boys, bakers' men, and others of similar employment reading the Scriptures and tracts, seeking after a more excellent way than they and their fathers have known." The tone of the year's report is very generally of this hopeful kind.—*London Methodist Recorder*, April 7.

## THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

### RESOLUTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND M. E. CONFERENCE.

*New York Voice (Proh.)*, April 21.—The high-water mark of church resolutions was reached last week by the New England Conference of the M. E. Church. This is the way it reads:

*Whereas*, According to testimony from many sources, the two chief political parties of the country are in practical complicity with the liquor traffic, and the allegation is sustained by the fact that they are largely dependent on the liquor vote, and that rum-sellers occupy positions of influence in the counsels of these parties, and that they persistently refuse to countenance any movement to make the liquor traffic illegal; therefore,

*Resolved*, That as Christian ministers and citizens we repudiate these parties as false to political morality and unworthy of the votes of those who pray to God for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

This is refreshing, though we doubt if all the Methodist Bishops and editors find it so. After a stormy debate the above was adopted by a vote of 72 to 65. So far as resolutions go there is but one thing better that could have been said, and that is something like this: And whereas, our Church refuses to admit to membership those who engage in the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and as the moral guilt of the man who sells is no greater than that of the man who votes to protect the sale for a price, Resolved, that no one who votes for a party committed by its actions or by its silence to the legalization of the traffic in alcoholic beverages should be admitted to fellowship in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will come to that yet.

**OPINIONS OF NEW YORK PHYSICIANS.**—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* issues a four-page supplement (April 14), presenting the results of an inquiry conducted by that paper

with a view to ascertaining the prevailing opinion among the physicians of New York City upon the question "Whether the moderate use of light wines and beer is injurious to the health of grown persons." Letters were sent to "every physician whose name appears in the medical directory of the city of New York." Replies were received from 675 physicians out of a total of about 2,900; 435 of the replies were in the negative, 88 were "semi-negative," and 152 were in the affirmative.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SWINDLING ENDOWMENT ORDERS.

*New York Spectator*, April 14.—It is astonishing the amount of "influence" the swindling assessment endowment orders were able to bring to bear upon the Legislature at Albany. They demanded recognition in the new insurance code, but were opposed by Superintendent Pierce, who thoroughly exposed the fraudulent nature of these endowment orders, in which task he was ably assisted by Commissioner Merrill of Massachusetts. The history of these orders is a record of fraud, swindling, and robbery of ignorant holders of certificates of membership in them; some of those engaged in the work of plunder in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have met with their just deserts, and are now in State prisons. It is self-evident that any scheme that proposes to give \$1,000 for \$100 in one year or two years is a fraud, and even a member of the Legislature ought to be able to comprehend that fact. If these endowment swindlers are to be protected by law, then all restrictions upon "green-goods men" and "bunco steers" should be removed. The bold bad burglar who defies the law and takes desperate chances while robbing you is a saint compared to the men who rob poor men, women, and children of their hard earnings through fraudulent fraternal orders, and by plausible misrepresentations. It is but recently that people in all sections of the country held indignation meetings to protest against the relicensing of the Louisiana Lottery, yet the New York State Legislature proposes to legalize the endowment orders that are far more corrupt than any lottery, and a greater menace to the morals of the community. When legislators do things of this kind knowingly, the question naturally arises: What is the consideration given for their votes? How many of them have been presented with certificates of membership in these concerns that let them in "on the ground floor," where they can share with their executive officers the plunder derived from their victims?

**THE POET MOORE AND HIS MOTHER.**—The *Youth's Companion* has recently paid a tribute to the poet worthy of being read, not only wherever his songs are known, but wherever mothers and children exist:

Even when his songs and poems had made him famous, and his society was sought by England's highest and best, he used to write to her [his mother] twice a week. He told her of everything that interested him, from the purchase of a pocket handkerchief to his introduction to the Prince of Wales and his visit to Niagara. He writes at the conclusion of one letter: "You, dear mother, can see neither frivolity nor egotism in these details, knowing that nothing is uninteresting to a mother that concerns her son."

Let those sons who do not write to their mothers at all, and those who write at such rare intervals and in such a hurried way as to exhibit no real interest, from this poet of humor and pathos learn a duty which all right-feeling persons would regard as a privilege.—*New York Christian Advocate*.

**A LONG DISTANCE ELECTRIC ROAD.**—The people of this State will soon have a chance to see the trial of a long distance electric railroad. What have hitherto been independent electric roads have now been brought under one management, giving a line from Groveland to Haverhill, and from that point on to Lowell and Lawrence—40 miles or more

in all. If this consolidated line is found to work well, as there is every reason to think it will, a decided impetus will be given to the movement to replace steam with electricity, at least upon many of the short lines of steam railways. But mechanical perfection will have to be carried still further in the construction of electric railway appliances, so that the liability to accidents may be made as small as possible, before any concerted use will be made of this motive power on the railroads of the land; because a "broken down" electric car is one of the most helpless affairs that could well be imagined.—*Worcester Spy*.

**A LEAGUE AGAINST CANCER.**—A "League against Cancer" has a peculiar sound, but it means that Professor Verneuil, seeing how vain the efforts of science are to combat that fell disease, has started a society of medical men, who intend to study the disease carefully and conscientiously, and ascertain whether some means of curing or alleviating the malady cannot be discovered. Professor Duplay has been asked to put himself at the head of this organization and has willingly accepted the post, and heartily approves of the name which has been given to the association.—*Galignani Messenger (Paris)*.

**OLD MASTERS IN THE WEST.**—Paintings by old masters are being so constantly "discovered" in the Wild West that one might naturally suspect that there is an old-masters mill out there, somewhere. Not long ago a "genuine, hand-painted" Rembrandt was brought to light in Oshkosh; Chicago boasts, not alone of the only autograph of Shakespeare in the country, but of "an undoubted Raphael." And now Keokuk comes to the front with another painting by Raphael, recently unearthed in that city. This picture, which is only six by six inches in dimension, is "valued at \$10,000," and is said to be a head of Christ, the "peculiarity" of which is that the hair and beard are of a light auburn hue; as if that were something uncommon in pictures of Christ. Oklahoma is yet to be heard from; but a due regard to the self-respect and patriotism of that hustling community will not be content with anything less than a painting by Apples or a statue by Phidias.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser*.

**A HINT TO BOOK AGENTS.**—The discovery that Washington, Longfellow, Daniel Webster, Bismarck, Napoleon, and General Grant were book agents at early periods in their lives ought to be sufficient encouragement to nuisances of this class to seek distinction in other fields. There is no evidence that either of these men would ever have attained eminence had they continued in that line of work.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

## OBITUARY.

### AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

*Philadelphia Times*, April 17.—Amelia B. Edwards, whose death, at the age of 61, is reported from London, had devoted the latter part of her life to Egyptology, and had gained considerable distinction in that fascinating field of study. Her reputation was made earlier, however, as a writer of stories, and a much larger number of readers will remember her as the author of "Barbara's History" than as the promoter of the Egyptian Exploration Fund. It is a little difficult for those who are not themselves experts to estimate the exact value of special contributions to special lines of research, but Miss Edwards's varied excursions in general literature, her novels, her books of travel, and her popular compendiums of history, have left a pleasant, if not a very enduring memory, strengthened by the personal interest she aroused during her visit to Philadelphia last season. She was a well-educated woman, who began writing early in life, and followed the profession with great industry and with deserved success.

## Index to Periodical Literature.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Ambassador (An Irish). C. O'Connor Eccles. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, April, 10½ pp. Sketch of the life and career of John Taffe.
- Carey (William), May, 1792. George Smith, LL.D. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, May, 5 pp.
- Dutch Colonial Governors (The)—Peter Stuyvesant. *National Mag.*, April, 31 pp.
- Griffith (Alfred). The Rev. J. A. McCauley, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 10 pp.
- Haydon (Benjamin Robert). *Temple Bar*, London, April, 18 pp. Second article.
- Knox (Alexander) and His Friends. Mrs. Andrew Crosse. *Temple Bar*, London, April, 22 pp.
- Loughlin (The Rt. Rev. John), First Bishop of Brooklyn. J. C. Curtin. *Donahoe's Mag.*, May, 9 pp. With Portrait.
- Roberts (Lord) of Kandahar. Archibald Forbes. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, April, 3½ pp. With Portrait.
- Singers (Some) of the Day. Joseph Bennett. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, April, 9 pp. With Portraits.
- Spurgeon (Charles Haddon), Recollections of. The Rev. James Grant. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, April, 7 pp. Illus. Recollections by an old student.
- Sullivan (Dr. W. K.)—Sketches in Irish Biography. G. P. Sigerson. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, April, 6 pp.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Biography and Biographies. *Temple Bar*, London, April, 5 pp.
- Brome (Richard). A. C. Swinburne. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 8 pp. An account of Brome's plays, etc.
- Crawford (Marion), A Study. J. A. Newton-Robinson. *Westminster Rev.*, London, April, 15 pp. A critical estimate of the distinguished novelist's work.
- Death and Pity. Ouida. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 18 pp. Review of *Le Livre de la Pitié et de la Mort*, the latest of the books of Pierre Loti.
- Education, The True Aim of. W. J. Greenstreet. *Westminster Rev.*, London, April, 9 pp.
- Keats and Gifford, The Story of. Prof. David Masson. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 20 pp. The old story that the premature death of the poet was due to a criticism of his *Endymion* in the *Quarterly Review*.
- Greek (Spoken), Ancient and Modern. Prof. Jannaris. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 11½ pp.
- Hamlet, The Character of. Prof. D. Dorchester. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 15 pp.
- Hampton Court. *Macmillan's*, London, April, 11 pp. Review of Mr. Ernest Lamb's book, "The History of Hampton Court Palace."
- Hogarth (William). W. Roberts. *Bookworm*, London, April, 4 pp. Illus. Brief notice of Mr. Austin Dobson's book.
- Holy Wells—Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. *Antiquary*, London, April, 4 pp.
- Horace. *Macmillan's*, London, April, 11 pp.
- "Indika" (Bishop Hurst's). The Rev. H. A. Butt, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 13 pp. Review of the book.
- Leipzig, The Book Trade of. Leopold Katscher. *Bookworm*, London, April, 4 pp.
- Lytton's (Lord) Rank in Literature. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 11 pp.
- "Mandragola" (Macchiavelli's). James Mew. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 13 pp. Description of the comedy, performed at the Vatican more than three centuries ago.
- "Marah": Lord Lytton's Posthumous Poems. *National Rev.*, London, April, 9 pp.
- Novel (the), The Tyranny of. Edmund Gosse. *National Rev.*, London, April, 13 pp.
- Plagiarism, The Ethics of; or, Royal Seizure. The Rev. J. M. Driver. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 14 pp.
- Plant-Lore, Some Bits of. Fanny D. Bergen. *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Jan.-March, 4 pp. Refers especially to American plant-lore.
- Plays and Players. *National Rev.*, London, April, 14 pp. "A Socratic Dialogue," by W. L. Courtney; "Mr. Tree's Hamlet," by H. D. Traill, and "Should Shakespeare be Acted?" by Walter Herries Pollock.
- University Extension, Class Work in. Josiah H. Penniman. *University Extension*, April, 5 pp.
- Wisconsin, Extension Teaching in. Frederick J. Turner. *University Extension*, April, 14 pp.
- Zufi Folk-Tale of the Underworld. Frank H. Cushing. *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Jan.-March, 8 pp.

## POLITICAL.

- American Institutions Traced to the Dutch Republic. William Elliot Griffith. *National Mag.*, April, 12 pp.
- Anstraliasia, the Credit of, The Attack on. R. M. Johnson, Statistician to the Government of Tasmania. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 17 pp. This is a reply to the "attack" of Mr. Fortescue.
- Empire (the), How to Federate. A Reply to Critics. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 12 pp.
- England and Newfoundland: Sacrificing the First-Born. E. R. Spearman. *Westminster Rev.*, London, April, 18 pp. The controversy over the Newfoundland fishing; England should stand by its first-born.
- German Crisis (The) and the Emperor. Dr. Bamberger, Member of the German Reichstag. *New Rev.*, London, April, 14 pp.
- Gladstonian-Hartington Controversy (The). Frederick Greenwood. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 10 pp.
- Home Rule, Forms of. R. T. Reid, M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 14½ pp. The difficulties regarding temporary expedients.
- Irish Crisis (the), Points About. James Halpin. *Donahoe's Mag.*, May, 3½ pp.
- Labor Platform (The): Old Style; A Reply. George Howell, M.P. *New Rev.*, London, April, 12 pp.
- Nonconformists in Political Life. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 13 pp.
- Pension Scheme (Mr. Chamberlain's): A Friendly Society View of It. Thomas Scanlon. *Westminster Rev.*, London, April, 7 pp.
- Plough (The) and the Platform. T. R. Kebbel. *National Rev.*, London, April, 15 pp. Discusses methods of influencing the agricultural classes to support the Conservative party.

- Pope (the), The Temporal Power of. W. S. Lilly. *New Rev.*, London, April, 14 pp.
- "Progressive" Victory (The). C. A. Whitmore, M.P. *National Rev.*, London, April, 6 pp. An article on the recent victory of the "Progressives" in the city of London, from the Conservative point of view.
- Queen (The) in Politics. Frank H. Hill. *National Rev.*, London, April, 10 pp.
- Small Holdings, History of. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, April, 12 pp. The "Small Holdings" question is one of the most prominent topics in British politics, and this article presents the historical facts with clearness.
- William. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 15 pp. A remarkable paper setting forth the peculiar characteristics of the German Emperor.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Christianity in the East. The Rev. S. A. Barnett. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 8½ pp. The special point made is that the East needs more Old Testament teaching, more of Moses and the Prophets.
- Church and State, An Economist on. The Rev. W. Lloyd. *Westminster Rev.*, London, April, 8 pp. Review of *Religion*. Par G. de Molinari.
- Congregationalism versus Our Episcopacy. The Rev. C. A. Crane. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 5 pp. States the cause of the growing tendency of Methodism toward Congregationalism.
- England (Catholic) in Modern Times. Part V. The Rev. John Morris. *Month.*, London, April, 13 pp.
- George (St.). The Rev. H. Thurston. *Month.*, London, April, 27 pp. Presents investigations relative to the historical existence of the saint.
- Hell. Bishop John P. Newman. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 17 pp. Believes that "Hell is a state more than a place."
- Jewish Question (The). James E. Mathieson. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, May.
- Kaisers (the), The Church of. A. M. McLeod. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, April, 10 pp. Illus. History of the Church in Germany.
- Medievalism, The Idea of. Father Cuthbert. *Merry England*, London, April, 19 pp. Asserts that "Medievalism is a truthful and integral form of Christianity."
- Missionaries, The Training of. The Rev. Edward Storrow. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, May, 4 pp.
- Mission Station Eleven Thousand Feet Above the Sea. The Rev. Paul De Schweinitz. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, May, 4½ pp. The mission of the Moravian Brethren at Leh, in Chinese Thibet.
- White Friars (The). Francis Phillimore. *Merry England*, London, April, 16 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the Carmelites at Kensington.
- "World (The) Is Too Much with Us." Cardinal Manning. *Merry England*, London, April, 13 pp. A letter to the clergy pointing out the worldliness that had crept into the Church.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Alcoholic Paralysis from Multiple Neuritis in a Child Seven Years of Age. W. M. Lesensky, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 2 pp.
- Antipyrine for the Relief of Headaches. G. M. Hammond, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 4 pp.
- Astronomy (Babylonian). Aloysius L. Cortie. *Month.*, London, April, 19 pp.
- Auriga, The New Star in. Agnes M. Clerke. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 8½ pp.
- Cerebellum (the), Tumor of, With Report of Cases. G. J. Preston, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 11 pp.
- Colour-Blindness, Its Pathology, and Its Possible Practical Remedy. Almoth E. Wright, M.D. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 13 pp.
- Crete, Researches in: The Præsan Peninsula. Dr. F. Halbherr. *Antiquary*, London, April, 3 pp.
- Diet (The Proper) for Business Men. Graeme M. Hammond, M.D. *Food*, April, 2½ pp.
- Earth (The), How Long Can It Sustain Life? Sir Robert Ball. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 13 pp. Discusses the duration of life on the globe viewed as a problem in physics.
- Evolution, The Mechanics of. The Rev. John Gerard. *Month.*, London, April, 10 pp. Argues that the claims of "Evolution," as they refer to the purely material and mechanical in nature, are worthless.
- Food and Work. J. M. Taylor, M.D. *Food*, April, 5½ pp. Proper kinds of food for work.
- Hysterical Fever. Joseph Collins, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 6 pp.
- Locomotor Ataxia in Negroes, The Frequency of. C. W. Burr, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 4 pp.
- Micro-Organisms (Virulent), The Attenuation of. Prof. F. G. Novy, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, March, 3 pp.
- Nervous Affections (Certain) in the United States, Influences Modifying the Occurrence of. Guy Hinsdale, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 6 pp.
- Phantasms, In Defense of. Frank Podmore. *National Rev.*, London, April, 18 pp.
- Tonics, The Abuse of. Editorial. *Bacteriological World*, March, 2½ pp.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Homeless at Night. Leonard Noble. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, April, 5 pp. Illus. The homeless ones of London.
- Intemperance, How It Has Been Successfully Combated.—II. Duchess of Rutland. *New Rev.*, London, April, 12 pp.
- Japanese Customs. F. T. Piggott. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 14 pp.
- Amusements, Our Special Legislation on: Honest Doubt as to Its Wisdom. The Rev. G. P. Mains, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, May-June, 15 pp. Objections against the section in the Discipline which presents an authoritative index *expurgatorius* of amusements.
- Lady (The) and the Law. Mathilda M. Blake. *Westminster Rev.*, London, April, 7 pp.
- Marriage, Prospects of, for Women. Miss Clara E. Collet. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 16 pp.
- Nurses (Canadian) in New York. S. M. Almon Hensley. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, April, 9 pp. Illus. The training of nurses, their work, etc.
- Pensions (Old-Age). J. Fletcher Moulton. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 13 pp. Believes that the present schemes will not effect their object.
- Portuguese Element (The) in New England. Henry R. Lang. *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Jan.-March, 10 pp. Characteristics of our Portuguese immigrants.
- Siberia (The Real). F. Volkovsky. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, April, 13 pp.
- Village Life. T. L. Papillon. *Macmillan's*, London, April, 5 pp. On methods for arresting the decay of village life; the writer regards drink as the chief instrument of this decay.
- Woman's Place in Modern Life. Madame Adam. *Fort. Rev.*, London, April, 8 pp.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

- Bank-Acts (The) of 1844-45 and the Bank-Rate. *Bankers' Mag.*, London, April, 11 pp.
- Canadian North-West (the), Impressions of. Michael Davitt. *XIX Cent.*, London, April, 17 pp.
- Catholics in Congress. Agnes Hampton. *Donahoe's Mag.*, May, 2½ pp.
- Chief-Making Among the Passamaquoddy Indians. Mrs. W. W. Brown. *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore.* Jan.-March, 3 pp.
- Coast-Protection. Prof. Tyndall. *New Rev.*, London, April, 11 pp.
- Cocoa. Joseph Hatton. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, April, 9 pp. Illus. Its cultivation, manufacture, etc.
- Consumptives' Clime (The). L. E. Teters. *Demorest's*, May, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Colorado.
- Crippled Finances (The) of Some Foreign Countries. *Bankers' Mag.*, London, April, 5 pp.
- Curling in Canada. James Hedley. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, April, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Dining, Modern Refinements in. M. E. W. Sherwood. *Food*, April, 4 pp.
- Dining-Room (The Ideal). Florence Morse. *Food*, April, 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Dinners and Dinner-Giving. Ward McAllister. *Food*, April, 8½ pp. With Portrait.
- Fin-Back Whale Crest (The), Legend of, of the Haidas, Queen Charlotte's Island, B. C. James Deans. *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Jan.-March, 5 pp. An interesting piece of Haida Folk-Lore.
- Medicine Men (Indian) and Their Magic. E. P. Johnson. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, April, 3 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Parliamentary Life to One of the Rank and File. Alfred Webb, M.P. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, April, 4 pp.
- Persia's Palaces. Marie Palletier. *Demorest's*, May, 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Rajputana. A Visit to. The Hon. Duncan McLaren. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, May, 5 pp.
- Rats, Conjurung. William Well Newell. *Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Jan.-March, 10 pp. Tells of the belief that rats can be exorcised—driven away by writing letters to them, etc.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN.

- Across the Plains, With Other Essays and Memories. Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Bible (The), the Church, and the Reason. The Three Great Fountains of Divine Authority. Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.75.
- Books Condemned to be Burned. J. Anson Farrer. A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Columbus (Christopher). Pres. C. K. Adams, of Cornell University. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Cloth, With Portrait, \$1.00.
- Constitution (the), The Law and Custom of. Part II. The Crown. Sir William R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L. Warden of All Souls College. Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.
- Epidemics, A History of, in Britain from A. D. 664 to the Extinction of the Plague. Charles Creighton, M.A., M.D., Formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.
- Europe, the Vacation Tourist in, Satchel Guide for. Revised Edition for 1892. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. \$1.00.
- German Emperor (The) and His Eastern Neighbors. Poultney Bigelow. Charles L. Webster & Co. Cloth, 75c.
- Greece, A History of. Evelyn Abbott, M.A., LL.D., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. Part II. From the Beginning of the Ionian Revolt to the Thirty Years' Peace. 500-445 B.C. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$2.25.
- Africa South of the Zambesi, Geography of. With Notes on the Industries, Wealth, and Social Progress of the States and Peoples. By the Rev. William Parr Greswell, M.A., Oxon., F.R.C.I. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.
- Hazlitt's Essays on the English Poets. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Buff Cloth. With Portrait. \$1.25.
- Marah. Owen Meredith. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Mother of the King's Children. A Story of Church Blessings Through the Christian Endeavor. J. F. Cowan. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Music, Ethics of. Edith V. Eastman. Damrell & Upham, Boston. Cloth, 75c.
- Nada the Lily. H. Rider Haggard. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- On the Plantation: A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures During the War. Joel Chandler Harris. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.
- Paine (Thomas), The Life of. With a History of His Literary, Political, and Religious Career in America, France, and England. Moncreu D. Conway. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 Vols., Illus., \$5.00.
- Plutarch's Lives of the Gracchi. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Indices by G. E. Underhill, M. A. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- Political Economy, Dictionary of. Containing Articles on the Main Subjects Usually Dealt with by Economic Writers, with Explanations of Legal and Business Terms which May be Found in Their Works, and Short Notices of Deceased English, American, and Foreign Economists, and Their Chief Contributions to Economic Literature. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S. Second Part. Beeke-Chamberlayne. Macmillan, & Co. \$1.00.
- Pomegranates, A House of. Oscar Wilde. With Designs and Decorations by C. Ricketts and C. H. Shannon. Dodd, Mead, & Co. \$5.00.
- Pope Leo's Demands: He Challenges Americans, and Boldly Claims Temporal Power. Margaret L. Shepherd. Jordan Bros., Phila. Paper, 10c.
- Rome (Ancient), The Remains of. By J. Henry Middleton, Slade Professor of Fine Art. Macmillan & Co. \$7.00.
- Sense and Sensibility. Jane Austen. Roberts Bros., Boston. 2 Vols. \$1.25 per vol.
- Shakespeare, Essays and Notes on. By John W. Hales, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London; Examiner in English at London University; Clark Lecturer at Trinity College. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- Silver Situation (The) in the United States. F. W. Taussig. Amer. Economic Association, Baltimore. Paper, 75c.
- Sumner (Charles). Anna L. Dawes. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Cloth, with Portrait, \$1.00.
- Targuinim (the), the Talmud Bibla and Yerushalmi, and the Madrasch Literature. A Dictionary of. Compiled by M. Jastrow. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper 12 parts. Each, \$2.00.

## Current Events.

Wednesday, April 13.

The Senate passes a Bill for promoting the safety of National Banks, four relating to the Army, and forty-seven others, all in three hours. The House considers the Naval Appropriation Bill. The New York Assembly passes the Farquhar Election Inspectors Bill, the Excise Bill, and the Congressional Redistricting Bill. United States troops are ordered out to quell the cowboy disturbances in Wyoming. Ex-Speaker Reed addresses the Republican State Convention at Montpelier, Vt. In New York City, a defalcation of \$32,000 is discovered in the United States National Bank. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst publishes a statement regarding his action. The first public meeting of the New City Club is held.

The British Government largely increases its Chicago World's Fair grant. There is a rupture in the Italian Cabinet. Another bomb is exploded in Valencia, Spain, seriously damaging property. M. de Giers Russian Foreign Minister, is seriously ill.

Thursday, April 14.

The Senate passes the amendments to the Bill creating the Circuit Courts of Appeal. In the House, the reprinting in *The Record*, of Henry George's book, "Protection and Free Trade," as the undelivered speeches of five Democratic members is discussed; Mr. Burrows's (Rep., Mich.) motion to expunge the matter is voted down. The payment of an indemnity of \$5,000 by the United States to Italy and the immediate resumption of full diplomatic relations between the countries, is announced. The Michigan Republican Convention elects delegates to Minneapolis favorable to General Alger. The Republicans of Florida, on account of Democratic election practices, decide to make no nominations in that State. The New York Assembly passes the Speedway Repeal Bill; also the Freedom of Worship Bill; the measure for personal registration of rural voters is defeated. In New York City, the Union League Club, unanimously passes resolutions denouncing the Election Inspectors Bill. Woolen manufacturers decide to act unitedly in making an exhibit of products at the World's Fair. Osmond is convicted of murder in the first degree.

In Cadiz, two petards are thrown into the ranks of a religious procession; many persons injured by the explosion. The Italian Ministry resign, and the Marquis di Rudini is requested to form a new Cabinet. The investiture of the Khedive takes place with great pomp at Cairo. It is announced that the state of siege in Rio Janeiro has been raised.

Friday, April 15.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the Bill to Protect National Banks were non-concurred in; many public building Bills are passed. In the New York Legislature, the Assembly passes the Woman's Suffrage Bill; the Senate orders the Rainey Bridge Bill to a third reading. The Sisseton Indian Reservation is opened to settlement. Minority stockholders ask for a Receiver for the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad. In New York City, all the Assembly Districts elect delegates to the Republican State and Congress District Conventions.

In Paris, Ravachol, the Anarchist, and five accomplices are indicted for causing the recent explosions. Bulgaria requests the Porte to demand of Russia the extradition of the alleged assassins of Dr. Viekovitch. It is announced that the Ameer of Afghanistan has gained possession of one of the two passes through the Lami country to India. It is stated that twenty-eight Brazilian Radicals have been exiled.

Saturday, April 16.

The House discusses the Naval Appropriation Bill. It is announced that a copyright agreement with Germany has been signed by Secretary Blaine and Mr. von Holleben. Convicts at Chickamauga, Ga., rebel and overpower the guard, who, with the aid of citizens, lay siege to the prisoners. The revenue steamers *Rush* and *Bear* were ordered north to patrol Bering Sea. Many intending settlers gather at Oklahoma, awaiting the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands. In New York City, the Chamber of Commerce gives a dinner at Delmonico's in honor of Whitelaw Reid, ex-Minister to France.

Baron Fava receives orders from the Italian Government to resume his post as Minister at Washington. A priest at Larida, Spain, is nearly beheaded at the altar by a sword in the hands of a supposed madman. A bomb is exploded in a church in Havana. In the Newfoundland Legislature, a motion against the bait privilege for Americans is defeated.

Sunday, April 17.

Easter Sunday. An unsuccessful attempt is made to wreck the New York express on the Lackawanna road near Oswego. In New York City, the police make a show of enforcing the Excise law; ninety-one arrests.

Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier of the Dominion of Canada, dies. It is announced that the difficulties between the Khedive and Mouktar Pacha, the Turkish representative in Egypt, have been settled.

Monday, April 18.

In the Senate, the Bering Sea *modus vivendi* is received from the President. The House passes the Naval Appropriation Bill; it provides for one new cruiser. In the New York Legislature, the majority and minority reports in the Maynard investigation are submitted. Governor Flower vetoes the Bill providing for a State Printing Bureau. Nearly 2,000 persons attend the reception and banquet in honor of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale in Boston. A fatal explosion occurs at the works of the Porcine Powder Company at Lake Hopatcong, N. J. In New York City, Federal employés and members of several business interests organize to aid the Grant Monument Fund. Annual Paas festival of the St. Nicholas Society.

German authorities announce that they will not permit Socialist parades on May Day. Great damage is done by snow and frost in Great Britain.

Tuesday, April 19.

The Senate approves the *modus vivendi*. In the House, debate on the Noyes-Rockwell case begins. The New York Senate passes the Excise Bill and the New York City Election Inspectors Bill. The Assembly passes many Bills. A severe earthquake shock in California does considerable damage. In New York City, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington is celebrated by two Revolutionary societies. All but one of the Police Captains are transferred. Roswell Smith, president of the Century Company, dies.

A new Italian Cabinet is formed; it contains three new men. An alleged plot of Anarchists to kill the child-king of Spain, is confessed. French and Spanish authorities make extensive preparations to preserve order on May Day.